To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Nikola Tesla, a citizen of the United States, residing in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, have discovered a new and useful Improvement in the Art of Transmitting Electrical Energy Through the Natural Mediums of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

It is known since a long time that electric currents may be propagated through the earth, and this knowledge has been utilized in many ways in the transmission of signals and the operation of a variety of receiving devices remote from the source of energy, mainly with the object of dispensing with a return conducting-wire. It is also known that electrical disturbances may be transmitted through portions of the earth by grounding only one of the poles of the source, and this fact I have made use of in systems which I have devised for the purposes of transmitting through the natural media intelligible signals or power and which are now familiar; but all experiments and observations heretofore made have tended to confirm the opinion held by the majority of scientific men that the earth, owing to its immense extent, although possessing conducting properties, does not behave in the manner of a conductor of limited dimensions with respect to the disturbances produced, but, on the contrary, much like a vast reservoir or ocean, which, while it may be locally disturbed by a commotion of some kind remains unresponsive and quiescent in a large part or as a whole. Still another fact now of common knowledge is that when electrical waves or oscillations are impressed upon such a conducting-path as a metallic wire reflection takes place under certain conditions from the ends of the wire, and in consequence of the interference of the impressed and reflected oscillations the phenomenon of "stationary waves" with maxima and minima in definite fixed positions is produced. In any case the existence of these waves indicates that some of the outgoing waves have reached the boundaries of the conducting-path and have been reflected from the same. Now I have discovered that notwithstanding its vast dimensions and contrary to all observations heretofore made the terrestrial globe may in a large part or as a whole behave toward disturbances impressed upon it in the same manner as a conductor of limited size, this fact being demonstrated by novel phenomena, which I shall hereinafter describe.

In the course of certain investigations which I carried on for the purpose of studying the effects of lightning discharges upon the electrical condition of the earth I observed that sensitive receiving instruments arranged so as to be capable of responding to electrical disturbances created by the discharges at times failed to respond when they should have done so, and upon inquiring into the causes of this unexpected behavior I discovered it to be due to the character of the electrical waves which were produced in the earth by the lightning discharges and which had nodal regions following at definite distances the shifting source of the disturbances. From data obtained in a large number of observations of the maxima and minima of these waves I found their length to vary approximately from twenty-five to seventy kilometers, and these results and certain theoretical deductions led me to the conclusion that waves of this kind may be propagated in all directions over the globe and that they may be of still more widely differing lengths, the extreme limits beingimposed by the physical dimensions and properties of the earth. Recognizing in the existence of these waves an unmistakable evidence that the disturbances created had been conducted from their origin to the most remote portions of the globe and had been thence reflected, I conceived the idea of producing such waves in the earth by artificial means with the object of utilizing them for many useful purposes for which they are or might be found applicable. This problem was rendered extremely difficult owing to the immense dimensions of the planet, and consequently enormous movement of electricity or rate at which electrical energy had to be delivered in order to approximate, even in a remote degree, movements or rates which are manifestly attained in the displays of electrical forces in nature and which seemed at first unrealizable by any human agencies; but by gradual and continuous improvements of a generator of electrical oscillations, which I have described in my United States patents Nos. 645,576 and 649,621, I finally succeeded in reaching electrical movements or rates of delivery of electrical energy not only approximating, but, as shown in many comparative tests and measurements, actually surpassing those of lightning discharges, and by means of this apparatus I have found it possible to reproduce whenever desired phenomena in the earth the same as or similar to those due to such discharges. With the knowledge of the phenomena discovered by me and the means at command for accomplishing these results I am enabled not only to carry out many operations by the use of known instruments, but also to offer a solution for many important problems involving the operation or control of remote devices which for want of this knowledge and the absence of these means have heretofore been entirely impossible. For example, by the use of such a generator of stationary waves and receiving apparatus properly placed and adjusted in any other locality, however remote, it is practicable to transmit intelligible signals or to control or actuate at will any one or all of such apparatus for many other important and valuable purposes, as for indicating wherever desired the correct time of an observatory or for ascertaining the relative position of a body or distance of the same with reference to a given point or for determining the course of a moving object, such as a vessel at sea, the distance traversed by the same or its speed, or for producing many other useful effects at a distance dependent on the intensity, wave length, direction or velocity of movement, or other feature or p=roperty of disturbances of this character.

I shall typically illustrate the manner of applying my discovery by describing one of the specific uses of the same - namely, the transmission of intelligible signals or messages between distant points - and with this object reference is now made to the accompanying drawings, in which -

Figure 1 represents diagrammatically the generator which produces stationary waves in the earth, and Fig. 2 an apparatus situated in a remote locality for recording the effects of these waves.

In Fig. 1, A designates a primary coil forming part of a transformer and consisting generally of a few turns of a stout cable of inappreciable resistance, the ends of which are connected to the terminals of a source of powerful electrical oscillations, diagrammatically represented by G. This source is usually a condenser charged to a high potential and discharged in rapid succession through the primary, as in a type of transformer invented by me and now well known; but when it is desired to produce stationary waves of great lengths an alternating dynamo of suitable construction may be used to energize the primary A. C is a spirally-wound secondary coil within the primary having the end nearer to the latter connected to the ground E and the other end to an elevated terminal D. The physical constants of coil C, determining its period of vibration, are so chosen and adjusted that the secondary system E C D is in the closest possible resonance with the oscillations impressed upon it by the primary A. It is, moreover, of the greatest importance in order to still further enhance the rise of pressure and to increase the electrical movement in the secondary system that its resistance be as small as practicable and its self-induction as large as possible under the conditions imposed. The ground should be made with great care, with the object of reducing its resistance. Instead of being directly grounded, as indicated, the coil C may be joined in series or otherwise to the primary A, in which case the latter will be connected to the plate E; but be it that none or a part or all of the primary or exciting turns are included in the coil C the total length of the conductor from the ground-plate E to the elevated terminal D should be equal to one-quarter of the wave length of the electrical disturbance in the system E C D or else equal to that length multiplied by an odd number. This relation being observed, the terminal D will be made to coincide with the points of maximum pressure in the secondary or excited circuit, and the greatest flow of electricity will take place in the same. In order to magnify the electrical movement in the secondary as much as possible, it is essential that its inductive connection with the primary A should not be very intimate, as in ordinary transformers, but loose, so as to permit free oscillation - that is to say, their mutual induction should be small. The spiral form of coil C secures this advantage, while the turns near the primary A are subjected to a strong inductive action and develop a high initial electromotive force. These adjustments and relations being carefully completed and other constructive features indicated rigorously observed, the electrical movement produced in the secondary system by the inductive action of the primary A will be enormously magnified, the increase being directly proportionate to the inductance and frequency and inversely to the resistance of the secondary system. I have found it practicable to produce in this manner an electrical movement thousands of times greater than the initial - that is, the one impressed upon the secondary by the primary A - and I have thus readhed activities or rates of flow of electrical energy in the system E C D measured by many tens of thousands of horsepower. Such immense movements of electricity give rise to a variety of novel and striking phenomena, among which are those already described. The powerful electrical oscillations in the ~~system~~ System E C D being communicated to the ground cause corresponding vibrations to be propagated to distant parts of the globe, whence they are reflected and by interference with the outgoing vibrations produce stationary waves the crests and hollows of which lie in parallel circles relatively to which the ground-plate E may be considered to be the pole. Stated otherwise, the terrestrial conductor is thrown into resonace with the oscillations impressed upon it just like a wire. More than this, a number of facts ascertained by me clearly show that the movement of electricity through it follows certain laws with nearly mathematical rigor. For the present it will be sufficient to state that the planet behaves like a perfectly smooth or polished conductor of inappreciable resistance with capacity and self induction uniformly distributed along the axis of symmetry of wave propagation and transmitting slow electrical oscillations without sensible distortion and attenuation.

Besides the above three requirements seem to be essential to the establishment of the resonating condition.

First. The earth's diameter passing through the pole should be an odd multiple of the quarter wave length - that is, of the ratio between the velocity of light - and four times the frequency of the currents.

Second. It is necessary to employ oscillations in which the rate of radiation of energy into space in the form of hertzian or electromagnetic waves is very small. To give an idea, I would say that the frequency should be smaller than twenty thousand per second, though shorter waves might be practicable. The lowest frequency would appear to be six per second, in which case there will be but one node, at or near the ground-plate, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the effect will increase with the distance and will be greatest in a region diametrically opposite the transmitter. With oscillations still slower the earth, strictly speaking, will not resonate, but simply act as a capacity, and the variation of potential will be more or less uniform over its entire surface.

Third. The most essential requirement is, however, that irrespective of frequency the wave or wave-train should continue for a certain interval of time, which I have estimated to be not less than one-twelfth or probably 0.08484 of a second and which is taken in passing to and returning from the region diametrically opposite the pole over the earth's surface with a mean velocity of about four hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and forty kilometers per second.

The presence of the stationary waves may be detected in many ways. For instance, a circuit may be connected directly or inductively to the ground and to an elevated terminal and tuned to respond more effectively to the oscillations. Another way is to connect a tuned circuit to the ground at two points lying more or less in a meridian passing through the pole E or, generally stated, to any two points of a different potential.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a device for detecting the presence of the waves such as I have used in a novel method of magnifying feeble effects which I have described in my United States patents Nos. 685,953 and 685,955. It consists of a cylinder of insulating material, which is moved at a uniform rate of speed by clockwork or other suitable motive power and is provided with two metal rings B B, upon which bear brushes a and a', connected, respectively, to the terminal plates P and P'. From the rings B B extend narrow metallic segments s and s', which by the rotation of the cylinder are brought alternately into contact with double brushes b and b', carried by and in contact with conducting-holders h and h', supported in metallic bearings D' D', as shown. The latter are connected to the terminals T and T' of a condenser C', and it should be understood that they are capable of angular displacement as ordinary brush-supports. The object of using two brushes, as b and b', in each of the holders h and h' is to vary at will the duration of the electric contact of the plates P and P' with the terminals T and T', to which is connected a receiving-circuit including a receiver R and a device d, performing the duty of closing the receiving-circuit at predetermined intervals of time and discharging the stored energy through the receiver. In the present case this device consists of a cylinder made partly of conducting and partly of insulating material e and e', respectively, which is rotated at the desired rate of speed by any suitable means. The conducting part e is in good electrical connection with the shaft S and is provided with tapering segments f f, upon which slides a brush k, supported on a conducting-rod l, capable of longitudinal adjustment in a metallic support m. Another brush, n, is arranged to bear upon the shaft S, and it will be seen that whenever one of the segments f comes in contact with the brush k the circuit including the receiver R is completed and the condenser discharged through the same. By an adjustment of the speed or rotation of the cylinder d and a displacement of the brush k along the cylinder the circuit may be made to open and close in as rapid succession and remain open or closed during such intervals of time as may be desired. The plates P and P', through which the electrical energy is conveyed to the brushes a and a', may be at a considerable distance from each other in the ground or one in the ground and the other in the air, preferably at some height. If but one plate is connected to earth and the other maintained at an elevation, the location of the apparatus must be determined with reference to the position of the stationary waves established by the generator, the effect evidently being greatest in a maximum and zero in a nodal region. On the other hand, if both plates be connected to earth the points of connection must be selected with reference to the difference of potential which it is desired to secure, the strongest effect being of course obtained when the plates are at a distance equal to half the wave length.

In illustration of the operation of the system let it be assumed that alternating electrical impulses from the generator are caused to produce stationary waves in the earth, as above described, and that the receiving apparatus is properly located with reference to the position of the nodal and ventral regions of the waves. The speed of rotation of the cylinder first described is varied until it is made to turn in synchronism with the alternate impulses of the generator, and the position of the brushes *b* and *b'* is adjusted by angular displacement or otherwise, so that they are in contact with the segments *s* and *s'* during the periods when the impulses are at or near the maximum of their intensity. These requirements being fulfilled, electrical charges of the same sign will be conveyed to each of the terminals of the condenser, and with each fresh impulse it will be charged to a higher potential. The speed of rotation of the cylinder *d* being adjustable at will, the energy of any number of separate impulses may thus be accumulated in potential form and discharged through the receiver R upon the brush *k* coming in contact with one of the segments *f*. It will be understood that the capacity of the condenser should be such as to allow the storing of a much greater amount of energy than is required for the ordinary operation of the receiver. Since by this method a relatively great amount of energy and in a suitable form may be made available for the operation of a receiver, the latter need not be very sensitive; but when the impulses are very weak or when it is desired to operate a receiver very rapidly any of the well-known sensitive devices capable of responding to very feeble influences may be used in the manner indicated or in other ways. Under the conditions described it is evident that during the continuance of the stationary waves the receiver will be acted upon by current impulses more or less intense, according to its location with reference to the maxima and minima of said waves; but upon interrupting or reducing the flow of the current the stationary waves will disappear or diminish in intensity. Hence a great variety of effects may be produced in a receiver, according to the mode in which the waves are controlled. It is practicable, however, to shift the nodal and ventral regions of the waves at will from the sending-station, as by varying the length of the waves under observance of the above requirements. In this manner the regions of maximum and minimum effect may be made to coincide with any receiving station or stations. By impressing upon the earth two or more oscillations of different wave length a resultant stationary wave may be made to travel slowly over the globe, and thus a great variety of useful effects may be produced. Evidently the course of a vessel may be easily determined without the use of a compass, as by a circuit connected to the earth at two points, for the effect exerted upon the circuit will be greatest when the plates P P' are lying on a meridian passing through ground-plate E and will be nil when the plates are located at a parallel circle. If the modal and ventral regions are maintained in fixed positions, the speed of a vessel carrying a receiving apparatus may be exactly computed from observations of the maxima and minima regions successively traversed. This will be understood when it is stated that the projections of all the nodes and loops on the earth's diameter passing through the pole or axis of symmetry of the wave-movement, are all equal. Hence in any region at the surface the wave length can be ascertained from simple rules of geometry. Conversely, knowing the wave-length, the distance from the source can be readily calculated. In like ways the distance of one point from another, the latitude and longitude, the hour, etc., may be determined from the observation of such stationary waves. If several such generators of stationary waves - preferably of different lengths - were installed in judiciously selected localities, the entire globe could be sub-divided in definite zones of electric activity and such and other important data could be at once obtained by simple calculation or readings from suitably graduated instruments.

The specific plan of producing the stationary waves, herein described, might be departed from. For example, the circuit which impresses the powerful oscillations upon the earth might be connected to the latter at two points.

In collecting the energy of these disturbances in any terrestrial region at a distance from their source, for any purpose and, more especially, in appreciable amounts, the most economical results will be generally secured by the employment of my synchronized receiving transformer. This invention, forming part of my system of transmission of energy through the natural media, has been fully explained in the patents first cited here, but for the better understanding of the present description it is diagrammatically illustrated in Fig. 3. Its most essential part is a circuit E_1 C_1 D_1 which is connected, arranged and adjusted similarly to the transmitting circuit E C D and which is inductively linked with a secondary circuit A_1. The latter, it scarcely need be stated, may be wound with any desired number of turns, such as will be best suited for the operation of the device designated by M. The receiving transformer is closely attuned to the oscillations of the transmitting circuit so that, irrespective of the length of the conductor E_1 C_1 D_1 the points of maximum potential coincide with the elevated terminal D_1 under which conditions the greatest amount of wave energy may be collected and rendered available in the secondary circuit A_1

for useful purposes.

To complete this description, it may be stated that when it is desired to operate, independently, a great many receiving devices, by such stationary waves of different lengths, the principles which I have set forth in my British patent 14,579 (1901) and in my United States patents Nos. 723,188 and 725,605 (1903) may be resorted to for rendering the signals or quantities of energy intended for any ~~particulat~~ particular receiver or receivers non-interfering and non-interferable.

In the above I have briefly outlined my discovery and indicated only a few uses of the same, but it will be readily seem, that it is of transcending importance for the advancement of many arts and industries, new and old, and capable of innumerable valuable applications.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. The art herein described for transmitting electrical energy to a distance consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves in the earth by impressing thereon electrical oscillations of definite frequency.

2. The art herein described for transmitting electrical energy to a distance consisting in establishing electrical oscillations and impressing said oscillations upon the earth and producing therein stationary electric waves.

3. The art herein described for transmitting and utilizing electrical energy consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves in the earth, and operating thereby one or more receiving devices remote from the source of energy.

4. The art herein described for transmitting and utilizing electrical energy consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves in the earth, and operating thereby one or more receiving devices remote from the source of energy and properly located with respect to the position of said waves.

5. The art herein described for transmitting and utilizing electrical energy consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves in the earth, and varying the length of such waves.

6. The art herein described for transmitting and utilizing electrical energy consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves in the earth, and shifting the nodal and ventral regions of said waves.

7. The art herein described for transmitting electrical energy consisting in producing stationary electrical oscillations of definite lengths, impressing said oscillations upon the natural conducting medium and causing thereby a resultant wave or affect to travel slowly over said medium.

8. The art herein described for transmitting electrical energy which consists in establishing stationary electrical waves of different lengths varying the lengths of said waves and causing thereby a resultant wave or affect to travel with the desired velocity throughout the natural medium.

9. The art herein described for transmitting and utilizing electrical energy consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves, impressing said waves upon the natural conducting medium, varying the intensity of said waves and producing thereby perceptible affects in distant receivers.

10. The art of producing affects at a distance consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves, impressing said waves upon the terrestrial globe, varying the characteristics and relations of said waves and causing thereby affects in distant receivers.

11. The art herein described for transmitting and utilizing electrical energy consisting in establishing stationary electrical waves, impressing the affect of said waves upon the natural medium, positioning receiving apparatus at different places through said medium and determining from the affects or indications of said receiving apparatus the condition of said medium.

12. The art herein described for transmitting electrical energy consisting in establishing electrical waves of definite length and duration and impressing said waves upon the natural medium and thereby throwing said natural medium into resonance.

13. The art herein described for creating great electrical movements in the natural medium, which consists in establishing electrical waves of definite length and duration and impressing said waves upon said natural medium until the same becomes resonant.

14. In a system for the transmission of electrical energy, transmitting apparatus comprising a primary exciting circuit energized by a generator of alternating currents and a resonant secondary circuit of high self-induction and small resistance loosely linked with the primary and adapted for throwing the terrestrial globe into resonance, as set forth.

15. In the system for the transmission of electrical energy, a source of primary electrical oscillations such as a condenser circuit and a secondary circuit inductively linked with the same and adapted for throwing the terrestrial globe into resonance, as specified.

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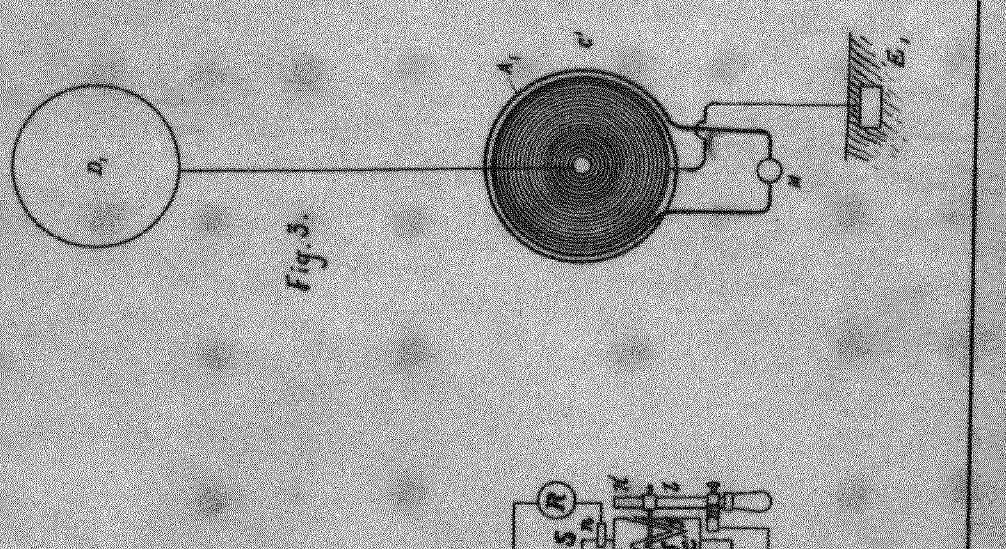
Fig. 3.

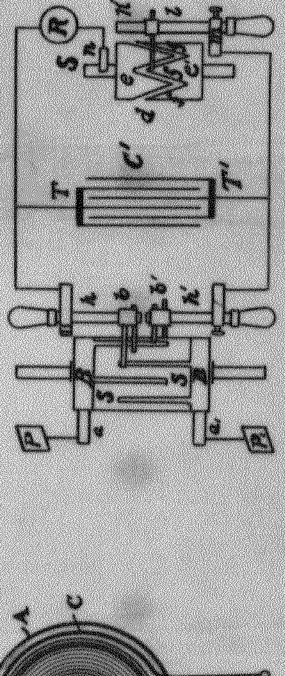
Fig.2.

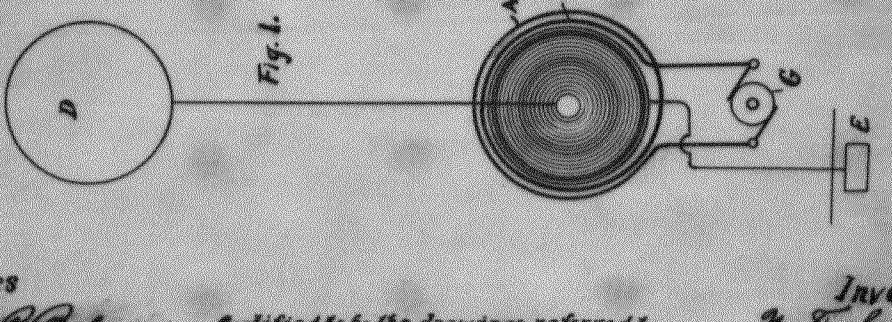
Fig. 1.

Witnesses

Certified to be the drawings referred to in the Specification hereonto annexed.
Ottawa, Feb 12. 1907.

Inventor.
N. Tesla
by
Atty.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Be it known that I, Nikola Tesla, formerly of Smilj Lika Border country of Austro-Hungary, now residing at Rahway, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, United States of America Electrician, have invented certain Improvements in Electric Arc Lamps of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to those arc lamps in which the separation and feed of the carbon electrodes, or their equivalents, is accomplished by means of electro-magnets or solenoids in connection with suitable clutch mechanism and it is designed to remedy certain faults common to the greater part of the lamps heretofore made. The objects of my invention are to prevent the frequent vibrations of the movable electrode and flickering of the light arising therefrom, to prevent the electrodes falling into contact, to dispense with the dash pot, clockwork or gearing and similar devices heretofore used and to render the lamp extremely sensitive and to feed the carbon almost imperceptibly, and thereby obtain a very steady and uniform light.

In my present invention I further provide means for automatically withdrawing a lamp from the circuit, or cutting out the same, when, from a failure of the feed the arc reaches an abnormal length, and also means for automatically reinserting such lamp in the circuit when the rod drops and the carbons come into contact.

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My invention will be understood with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the lamp with the case in section.

Fig. 2 is a sectional plan at the line x^2x^2.

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the lamp partly in section at right angles to Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a sectional plan at the line y y, Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a section of the clamp in about full size.

Fig. 6 is a detached section illustrating the connection of the spring to the lever that carries the pivots of the clamp, and

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the circuit connections of the lamp.

M. represents the main, and N the shunt magnets both securely fastened to the base A which with its side column S. S. is preferably cast in one piece of brass or other diamagnetic material. To the magnets are soldered or otherwise fastened the brass washers or disks a, a, a, a. Similar washers b, b, of fibre or other insulating material serve to insulate the wires from the brass washers.

The magnets M and N are made very flat so that their width exceeds three times their thickness, or even more. In this way a comparatively small number of convolutions is sufficient to produce the required magnetism; besides a greater surface is offered for cooling off the wires.

The upper pole pieces m, n, of the magnets are curved as indicated in the drawing Fig. 1; the lower pole pieces m-′, n-′, are brought near together tapering towards the armature g, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The object of this taper is to concentrate the greatest amount of the developed magnetism upon the armature and also to allow the pull to be exerted always upon the middle of the armature g. This armature g, is a piece of iron in the shape of a hollow cylinder having on each side a segment cut away, the width of which is equal to the width of the pole pieces m-′, n-′.

The armature is soldered or otherwise fastened to the clamp r, which is formed of a brass tube provided with gripping jaws e, e, Fig. 5. These jaws are arcs of a circle of the diameter of the rod R, and are made of some hard metal, preferably of hardened German silver. I also makes the guides f, f, through which the carbon holding rod R, slides, of the same material. This has the advantage to reduce greatly the wear and corrosion of the parts coming in frictional contact with the rod which frepuently causes trouble. The jaws e, e, are fastened to the inside of the tube r, so that one is a little lower than the other. The object of this is to provide a greater opening for the passage of the rod when the same is released by the clamp.

The clamp r, is supported on bearings w, w, Figs. 1, 3 & 5, which are just in the middle between the jaws e, e, I find this disposition to be the best. The bearings w, w, are carried by a lever t, one end of which rests upon an adjustable support q, of the side columns S, the other end being connected by means of the link e-′ to the armature lever L.

The armature lever L is a flat piece of iron in Z shape having its ends curved so as to correspond to the form of the upper pole pieces of the magnets M and N. It is hung upon the pivots v, v, Fig. 2, which are in the jaw x, of the top plate B. This plate B, with the jaw is preferably cast in one piece and screwed to the side columns S. S. that extend up from the base A.

To partly balance the overweight of the moving parts a spring s′, Figs. 2 and 6, is fastened to the top plate B, and hooked to the lever t. The hook e, is towards one side of the lever or bent a little sideways, as seen in Fig. 6. By this means a slight tendency is given to swing the armature towards the pole piece m′, of the main magnet.

The binding posts K, K′, are preferably screwed to the base A. A manual switch for short-circuiting the lamp when the carbons are renewed is also to be fastened to the base. This switch is of ordinary character and is not shown in the drawing.

The rod R, is electrically connected to the lamp frame by means of a flexible conductor or otherwise. The lamp case receives a removable ornamental cover s-2 around the same to enclose the parts.

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The electrical connections are as indicated diagrammatically in Fig. 7.

The wire in the main magnet consists of two parts x' and p'. These two parts may be in two separated coils or in one single helix as shown in the drawing. The part x-1 being normally in circuit is with the fine wire upon the shunt magnet wound and traversed by the current in the same direction so as to tend to produce similar poles N. N. or S. S. on the corresponding pole pieces of the magnets M and N. The part p' is only in circuit when the lamp is cut out, and then the current being in the opposite direction produces in the main magnet, magnetism of the opposite polarity.

The operation is as follows: At the start the carbons are to be in contact and the current passes from the positive binding post K to the lamp frame, carbon-holder, upper and lower carbon, insulated return wire in one of the side rods and from there through the part x' of the wire on the main magnet to the negative binding post. Upon the passage of the current the main magnet is energized and attracts the clamping armature g, swinging the clamp and gripping the rod by means of the gripping jaws e, e. At the same time the armature lever L is pulled down and the carbon separated. In pulling down the armature lever L the main magnet is assisted by the shunt magnet N, the latter being magnetized by magnetic induction from the magnet M.

It will be seen that the armatures L and g are practically the keepers for the magnets M and N and owing to this fact both magnets with either one of the armatures

L and g may be considered as one horseshoe magnet which we might term a compound magnet. The whole of the soft iron parts m, m′ g, n, n′ and L form a compound magnet.

The carbons being separated, the fine wire receives a portion of the current. Now the magnetic induction from the magnet M is such as to produce opposite poles on the corresponding ends of the magnet N, but the current traversing the helices tends to produce similar poles on the corresponding ends of both magnets and therefore, as soon as the fine wire is traversed by ~~sufficient~~ current, the magnetism of the whole compound magnet is diminished.

With regard to the armature g and the operation of the lamp, the pole m′ may be termed as the clamping and the pole n′ as the releasing pole.

As the carbons burn away the fine wire receives more current and the magnetism diminishes in proportion. This causes the armature lever L to swing and the armature g to descend gradually under the weight of the moving parts until the end p, Fig. 1, strikes a step on the top-plate B. The adjustment is such that when this takes place the rod R is yet gripped securely by the jaws e, e. The further downward movement of the armature lever being prevented, the arc becomes longer as the carbons are consumed and the compound magnet is weakened more and more until the clamping armature g releases the hold of the gripping jaws e, e, upon the rod R and thr rod is allowed to drop a little, shortening thus the arc. The fine wire now receiving less current the magnetism increases and the rod is clamped again and slightly raised if necessary. This clamping and releasing of the rod continues until the carbons are consumed. In practice the feed is so sensitive that for the greatest part of the time the movement of the rod cannot be detected without some actual measurement. During the norman operation of the lamp the armature lever L remains stationary or nearly so in the position shown in Fig. 1.

Should it arise that owing to an imperfection in the rod the same and the carbons drop too far so as to make the arc too short or even bring the carbons in contact, then a very small amount of current passes through the fine wire and the compound magnet becomes sufficiently strong to act, as on the start, in pulling the armature lever L down and separating the carbons to a greater distance.

It occurs often in practice that the rod sticks in the guides. In this case the arc reaches a great length until it finally breaks; then the light goes out and frequently the fine wire is injured. To prevent such an accident, I provide my lamp with an automatic cut-out. This cut-out operates as follows:- When upon a failure of the feed the arc reaches a certain predetermined length, such an amount of current is diverted through the fine wire that the polarity of the compound magnet is reversed. The clamping armature g is now moved against the shunt magnet N until it strikes the releasing pole n'.

As soon as the contact is established the current passes from the positive binding post over the clamp r, armature g, insulated shunt magnet and the helix p′ upon the main magnet M to the negative binding post. In this case the current passes in the opposite direction and changes the polarity of the magnet M, at the same time maintaining, by magnetic induction, in the core of shunt magnet, the required magnetism without reversal of polarity and the armature g remains against the shunt magnet pole n′. The lamp is thus cut out as long as the carbons are separated.

The cut out may be used in this form without any further improvement, but I prefer to arrange it so that if the rod drops and the carbons come in contact, the arc is started again. For this purpose I proportion the Resistance of the part p′ and the number of the convolutions of the wire upon the main magnet so that when the carbons come in contact, a sufficient amount of current is diverted through the carbons and the part x′ to destroy or neutralize the magnetism of the compound magnet. Then the armature g having a slight tendency to approach to the clamping pole m′ comes out of contact with the releasing pole n′. As soon as this happens the current through the part p′ is interrupted and the whole current passes through the part x.′ The magnet M is now strongly magnetized, the armature g is attracted and the rod clamped at the same time the armature lever L is pulled down out of its normal position and the arc started.

In this way the lamp cuts itself out automatically when the arc gets so long and reinserts itself automatically in the circuit if the carbons drop together.

It will be seen that the cut out may be modified without departing from the spirit of my invention as long as the shunt magnet closes a circuit including a wire upon the main magnet, and continues to keep the contact closed being magnetized by magnetic induction from the main magnet. It is also obvious to say that the magnets and armatures may be, of any desired shape.

I CLAIM AS MY INVENTION:-

1st. The combination in an arc lamp, of a main and a shunt magnet, an armature lever to draw the arc, a clamp and an armature to act upon the clamp, a clamping pole and a releasing pole upon the respective cores, the cores, poles armature lever and clamping armature forming a compound magnet, substantially as set forth.

2nd. The combination in an electric arc lamp, of a carbon holder and its rod, a clamp for such carbon holder, a clamping armature connected to the clamp, a compound electro magnet controlling the action of the clamping armature and electric circuit connections, substantially as set forth for lessening the magnetism of the compound magnet when the arc between the carbons lengthens and augmenting the magnetism of the same when the arc is shortened, substantially as described.

3rd. The combination with the carbon holders in an electric lamp, of a clamp around the rod of the upper carbon holder, the clamping armature connected with said clamp, the armature lever and connection from the same to the clamp, the main and shunt magnets and the respective poles of the same to act upon the clamping armature and armature lever respectively, substantially as set forth.

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4th. In an electric arc lamp, a cut-out consisting of a main magnet, an armature, and a shunt magnet having an insulated pole piece, and the cut-out circuit connections through the pole piece and armature, substantially as set forth.

5th. In an electric arc lamp, the combination with the carbon holder and magnets, of the armatures L and g, link e' clamp r and lever t and the spring s' for the purposes set forth.

6th. In an electric arc lamp, the combination with two upright magnets in the main and shunt circuit respectively, having curved pole pieces on one end and converging pole pieces on the other end, of a flat z shaped armature lever between the curved pole piece and a clamping armature between the convergent pole pieces, substantially as described.

7th. The combination in an electric arc lamp, of an electromagnet in the main circuit and an electro magnet in the shunt circuit, an armature under the influence of the poles of the respective magnets and circuit connections controlled by such armature to cut out or shunt the lamp, substantially as specified, whereby the branch circuit is closed by the magnetism of the shunt magnet and then kept closed by induced magnetism from the main magnet, substantially as set forth.

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8th. The combination with the carbon holder and rod and the main and shunt magnets, of a feeding clamp, an armature for the same, clamping and releasing poles upon the cores of the respective magnets and circuit connections through the clamping armature, substantially as specified, for shunting the current when the arc between the carbons becomes abnormally long, substantially as set forth.

9th. The combination with the carbon holding rod and a clamp for the same, of an armature upon the clamp, a shunt magnet, the pole of which acts to release the clamp, a main magnet with a two part helix, one portion being in the main circuit and the other portion in a shunt or cut out circuit, the clamping armature acting to close said cut out circuit when the arc becomes too long, and to break the shunt circuit when the carbons come together, substantially as set forth.

10th. The combination with the carbon holders of two magnets, one in the main circuit and the other in a shunt circuit, and an armature lever to draw the arc, and a feeding mechanism and pole pieces upon the electro magnets, to act upon the feeding mechanism, substantially as specified.

11th. The combination with the carbon holders, of two magnets, one in the main circuit and the other in a

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shunt circuit, an armature lever between two poles of such electro magnets to draw the arc, pole pieces upon the other two poles of the electro magnets, and a feeding mechanism between and acted upon by such pole pieces substantially as specified.

12th. The combination with the carbon holder, of a tubular clamp surrounding the same, an armature lever connected ~~to said tubular~~ clamp and electro magnets in the main and shunt circuits respectively, and an armature upon the tubular clamp adjacent to ~~the~~ lateral poles of the electro magnets, substantially as set forth.

New York N. Y
Jan. 16. 1886
Signed in the presence of
Chs H Smith
Geo. T. Pinckney

Nikola Tesla

G.C.

Impts. in Electric Arc Lamps

24348

References.

A Base
a Washers
b "
B Top plate
f, Guide
e' Link
G Armature
L " lever
M Main magnet
m Pole piece
m' " "
N Shunt magnet
n Pole Piece
n' " "
o Hook
p Part of L
q Support
R Rod
S Columns
S' Spring
S² Cover
t Lever
v Pivots
w Bearings
x Jaw

Fig. 1.

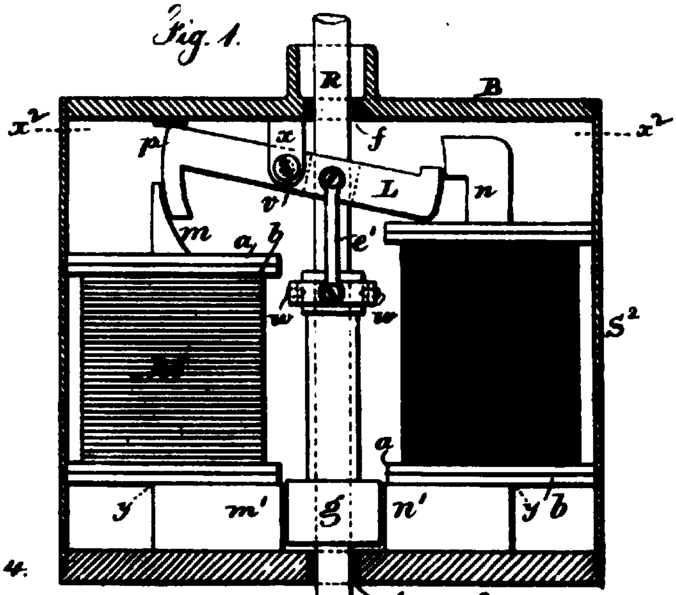


Fig. 4.

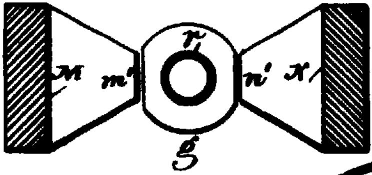
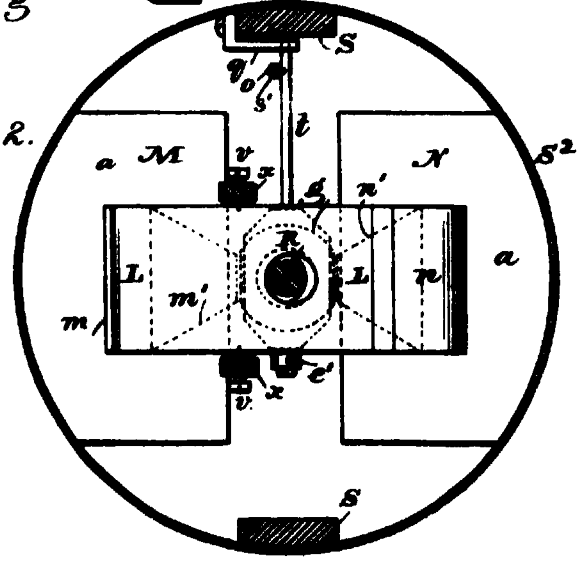


Fig. 2.



New York N.Y. Jan 18. 1886
Certified to be the drawings referred to in the specification hereunto annexed

Witnesses
Chas H. Smith
Wallace L. Serrell

Nikola Tesla
Inventor
per Lemuel W. Serrell
atty

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Impts. in Electric Lamps.

References

A.	Base
a	Washers
b	"
e	Gripping Jaws
e'	Link
f	Guide
g	Armature
K	Binding screw
K'	" "
L	Armature lever
M	Main magnet
m'	Pole Piece
n'	" "
o	Hook
R	Rod
r	Clamp
q	Support
S.	Columns
S'	Spring
S²	Cock
t	Lever
v	Pivots
w	Bearings
x	Jaw
N	Shunt magnet
m.	Pole Piece
x'	Part of magnet M
p'	" " " "
B	Top Plate
p.	Part of L

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Fig. 3.

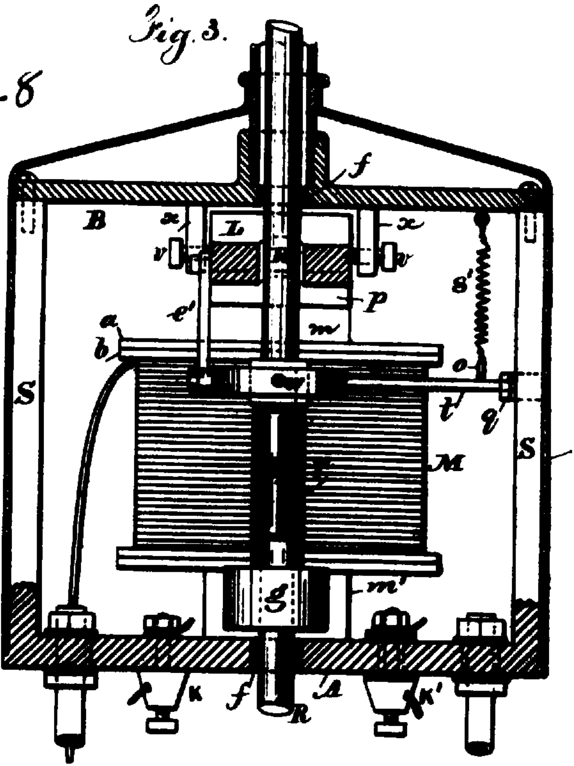


Fig. 6.

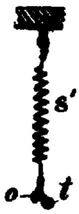


Fig. 5.

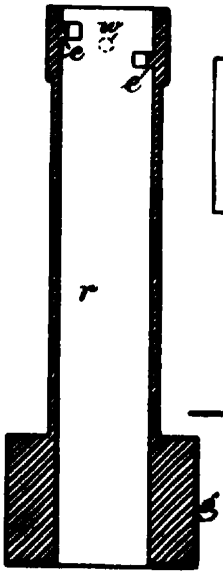
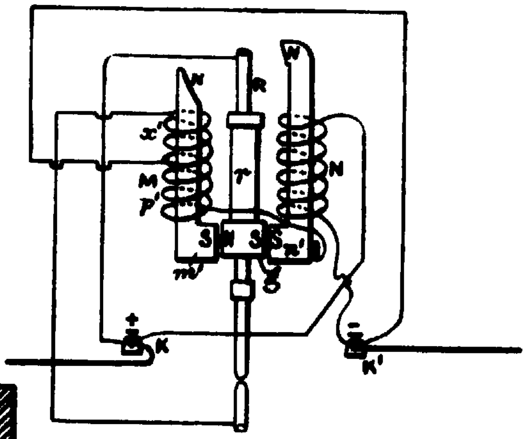


Fig. 7.



New York N.Y. Jan. 18. 1886

Certified to be the drawings referred to in the specification hereunto annexed

Witnesses

Chas H. Smith

Wallace L. Serrell

Nikola Tesla
Inventor

for Lemuel W. Serrell
atty

To all whom it may concern:-

Be it known that I, Nikola Tesla, of New York, in the County and State of New York, electrician, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in methods of an apparatus for the electrical transmission of power and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear and exact description of the same.

The practical solution of the problem of the electrical conversion and transmission of mechanical energy involves certain requirements which the apparatus and systems heretofore employed have not been capable of fulfilling.

Such a solution primarily demands a uniformity of speed in the motor, irrespective of its load within its normal working limits. On the other hand, it is necessary to attain a greater economy of conversion than has heretofore existed, to construct cheaper, more reliable and simple apparatus, and such that all danger and disadvantages from the use of currents of high tension, which are necessary to an economical transmission, may be avoided.

This invention comprises a new method and apparatus for effecting the transmission of power by electrical agency whereby many of the present objections are overcome and great economy and efficiency secured.

In the practice of this invention a motor is employed in which there are two or more independent energizing circuits through which are passed, in the manner hereinafter described, alternating currents, which effect a progressive shifting of the magnetism or of the "lines of force" which, in accordance with well known theories, produces the action of the motor.

It is obvious that a proper progressive shifting or movement of the lines of force may be utilized to set up a movement or rotation of either element of the motor, the armature or the field magnet, and that if the currents directed through the several circuits of the motor are in the proper direction no commutator for the motor will be required. So, to avoid all the usual commutating appliances in the system, the motor circuits are connected directly with those of a suitable alternating current generator. The practical results of such a system, its economical advantages, and the mode of its construction and operation will be described more in detail by reference to the accompanying drawings and diagrams.

Figures 1 to 8 and 1^a to 8^a ,inclusive, are diagrams illustrating the principal of the action of this invention. The remaining Figures are views of the apparatus in various forms by means of which the invention may be carried into effect and which will be described in their order.

Referring first to Figure 9, which is a diagramatic representation of a motor, a generator and connecting circuits in accordance with the invention, M is the motor and G the generator for driving it. The motor comprises a ring or annulus R, preferably built up of thin insulated iron rings or annular plates, so as to be as susceptible as possible to variations in its magnetic condition.

This ring is surrounded by four coils of insulated wire, symetrically placed, and designated by C C C' C'. The diametrically opposite coils are connected up so as to co-operate in pairs in producing free poles on diametrically opposite parts of the ring. The four free ends thus left are connected to terminals T T T' T' as indicated.

Near the ring, and preferably inside of it, there is mounted on an axis or shaft a magnetic disk D generally circular in shape, but having two segments cut away as shown. This disk should turn freely within the ring R.

The generator G is of an ordinary type, that shown in the present instance having field magnets N S and a cylindrical armature core A wound with the two coils B B'. The free ends of each coil are carried through the shaft a' and connected respectively to insulated contact rings b b b' b'. Any convenient form of collector or brush bears on each ring and forms a terminal by which the current to and from the ring is conveyed. These terminals are connected to the terminals of the motor by the wires [illegible] and L' in the manner indicated, whereby two complete circuits are formed, one including, say, the coils B of the generator and C' C' of the motor, and the other the remaining coils B' and C C of the generator and the motor.

It remains now to explain the mode of operation of this system, and for this purpose reference is made to the diagrams Figures 1 to 8 and 1^a to 8^a for an illustration of the various phases through which the coils of the generator pass when in operation, and the corresponding and resultant magnetic changes produced in the motor.

The revolution of the armature of the generator between the field magnets N S obviously produces in the coils B B' alternating currents the intensity and direction of which depend upon well known laws. In the position of the coils indicated in Figure 1, the current in the coil B is practically nil, whereas the coil B' at the same time is developing its maximum current, and by the means indicated in the description of Figure 9 the circuit including this coil may also include, say, the coils C C of the motor, Figure 1ª. The result, with the proper connections, would be the magnetization of the ring R, the poles being on the line N. S.

The same order of connections being observed between the coil B and the coils C' C', the latter, when traversed by a current, tend to fix the poles at right angles to the line N S of Figure 1ª. It results therefore, that when the generator coils have made one-eighth of a revolution, reaching the position shown in Figure 2, both pairs of coils C and C' will be traversed by currents which act in opposition in so far as the location of the poles is concerned. The position of the poles will therefore be determined by the resultant effects of the magnetizing forces of the coils, that is to say, it will advance along the ring to a position corresponding to one-eighth of the revolution of the armature of the generator.

In Figure 3 the armature of the generator has progressed to one-fourth of a revolution. At the point indicated the current in the coil B is maximum while in B' it is nil, the latter coil being in its neutral position. The poles of the ring R in Figure 3^a will in consequence, be shifted to a position ninety degrees from that at the start as shown. The conditions existing at each successive eighth of one revolution are in like manner shown in the remaining Figures. A short reference to these Figures will suffice to an understanding of their significance. Figures 4 and 4^a illustrate the conditions which exist when the generator armature has completed three-eighths of a revolution. Here both coils are generating current, but the coil B' having now entered the opposite field is generating a current in the opposite direction, having the opposite magnetizing effect. Hence, the resultant poles will be on the line N S as shown.

In Figure 5 and 5^a one half of one revolution has been completed with a corresponding movement of the polar line of the motor. In this phase coil B is in its neutral position while coil B' is generating its maximum current; the current being in the same direction as in Figure 4.

In Figure 6 the armature has completed five-eighths of a revolution. In this position coil B' develops a less powerful current, but in the same direction as before. The coil B on the other hand, having entered a field of opposite polarity, generates a current of opposite direction. The resultant poles will therefore be on the line N S Figure 6^a, or in other words, the poles of the ring will be shifted along five-eighths of its periphery.

Figures 7 and 7^a in the same manner illustrate the phases of the generator and ring at three-quarters of a revolution, and Figures 8 and 8^a those at seven-eights of a revolution of the generator armature. These Figures will be readily understood from the foregoing.

When a complete revolution is accomplished, the conditions existing at the start are reestablished and the same action is repeated for the next and all subsequent revolutions, and in general, it will now be seen that every revolution of the armature of the generator produces a corresponding shifting of the poles or lines of force around the ring.

This effect is utilized to produce the rotation of a body or armature in a variety of ways. For example, applying the principle above described to the apparatus shown in Figure 9: the disk D owing to its tendency to assume that position in which it embraces the greatest possible number of magnetic lines, is set in rotation following the motion of the lines or the points of greatest attraction.

The disk D in Figure 9, is shown as cut away on opposite sides, but this will not be found essential to its operation, as a circular disk, as indicated by dotted lines, would also be maintained in rotation. This phenomenon is probably attributable to a certain inertia or resistance inherent in the metal to the rapid shifting of the lines of force through the same, which results in a continuous tangential pull upon the disk that causes its rotation. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that a circular disk of steel is more effectively rotated than one of soft iron, for the reason that the former is assumed to possess a greater resistance to the shifting of the magnetic lines.

In illustration of other forms of apparatus by means of which this invention may be carried out, reference is now made to the remaining figures of the drawings.

Figure 10 is a view in elevation and part vertical section of a motor. Figure 12 is a top view of the same with the field in section and exhibiting a diagram of the connections. Figure 11 is an end or side view of the generator with the fields in section. This form of motor may be used in place of that described.

D is a cylindrical or drum armature core, which for obvious reasons should be split up as far as practicable to prevent the circulation within it of currents of induction. The core is wound longitudinally with two coils E E', the ends of which are respectively connected to insulated contact rings d d d' d' carried by the shaft a upon which the armature is mounted.

The armature is arranged to revolve within an iron shell R which constitutes the field magnet or other element of the motor. This shell is preferably formed with a slot or opening r, but it may be continuous as shown by the dotted lines, and in this event it is preferably made of steel. It is also desirable that this shell should be divided up similarly to the armature and for similar reasons.

The generator for driving this motor may be such as that shown in figure 11. This represents an annular or ring armature A surrounded by four coils F F F' F', of which those diametrically opposite are connected in series so that four free ends are left which are connected to the insulated contact rings b b b' b'. The ring is mounted on a shaft a' between the poles N S.

The contact rings of each pair of generator coils are connected to those of the motor respectively by means of contact brushes and the two pairs of conductors L L L'L' as indicated diametrically in Figure 12.

It is obvious from a consideration of the preceding Figures that the rotation of the generator ring produces currents in the coils F F' which, being transmitted to the motor coils, impart to the armature core of the motor, magnetic poles which are constantly shifted around the core. This effect sets up a rotation of the motor armature owing to the attractive force between the shell R and the poles of the armature, but inasmuch as the coils in this case move relatively to the shell or field magnets the movement of the coils is in the opposite direction to the progressive movement of the poles.

Other arrangements of the coils of both generator and motor are possible and a greater number of circuits may be used as will be seen in the two succeeding Figures.

Figure 13 is a diagramatic illustration of a motor and a generator, connected and constructed in accordance with the invention. Figure 14 is an end view of the generator with its field magnets in section.

The field of the motor M is produced by six magnetic poles G' G', secured to or projecting from a ring or frame H'. These magnets or poles are wound with insulated coils, those diametrically opposite to each other being connected in pairs so as to produce opposite poles in each pair. This leaves six free ends which are connected to the terminals t.

The armature which is mounted to rotate between the poles is a cylinder or disk D of wrought iron, on the shaft a. Two segments of the disk are cut away as shown.

The generator for this motor has, in this instance, an armature A wound with three coils K K' K" at 60 degrees apart. The ends of these coils are connected respectively to insulated contact rings e e e'e'e" e". These rings are connected to those of the motor in proper order by means of collecting brushes and six wires forming the independent circuits. The variations in the strength and direction of the currents transmitted through these circuits and traversing the coils of the motor produce a steadily progressive shifting of the resultant attractive force exerted by the poles G' upon the armature D and consequently keep the armature in rapid rotation. The special advantage of this disposition is in obtaining a more concentrated and powerful field. The application of this principle to systems involving multiple circuits generally will be understood from this apparatus.

Referring now to Figures 15 and 16: Figure 15 is a diagrammatic representation of a modified disposition of the invention. Figure 16 is a horizontal cross section of the motor.

In this case a disk D, of magnetic metal, preferably cut away at opposite edges as shown in dotted lines in the Figure, is mounted so as to turn freely inside two stationary coils N' N" placed at right angles to one another. The coils are preferably wound on a frame O of insulating material and their ends are connected to the fixed terminals T T T' T'.

The generator G is a representative of that class of alternating current machines in which a stationary induced element is employed. That shown consists of a revolving permanent or electro-magnet A and four independent stationary magnets P P' wound with coils. The diametrically opposite coils being connected in series and having their ends secured to the terminals t t t' t'. From these terminals the currents are led to the terminals of the motor, as shown in the drawing.

The mode of operation is substantially the same as in the previous cases, the currents traversing the coils of the motor having the effect to turn the disk D. This mode of carrying out the invention has the advantage of dispensing with the sliding contacts in the system.

In the forms of motor above described, only one of the elements, the armature or the field magnet is provided with energizing coils. It remains then to show how both elements may be wound with coils. Reference is therefore had to Figures 17 and 18.

Figure 17 is an end view of such a motor with a diagram of connections. Figure 18 is a view of the generator with the field magnets in section. In Figure 17 the field magnet of the motor consists of a ring R, preferably of thin insulated iron sheets or bands with eight pole pieces G' and corresponding recesses in which four pairs of coils V are wound. The diametrically opposite pairs of coils are connected in series and the free ends connected to four terminals W. The rule to be followed in connection being the same as hereinbefore explained.

An armature D with two coils E E' at right angles to each other, is mounted to rotate inside of the field magnet R. The ends of the armature coils are connected to two pairs of contact rings d d d' d'.

The generator for this motor may be of any suitable kind to produce currents of the desired character. In the present instance it consists of a field magnet N S and an armature A with two coils at right angles, the ends of which are connected to four contact rings b b b' b' carried by its shaft.

The circuit connections are established between the rings on the generator shaft and those on the motor shaft by collecting brushes and wires as previously explained. In order to properly energize the field magnet of the motor, however, the connections are so made with the armature coils by wires leading thereto that while the points of greatest attraction or greatest density of magnetic lines of force upon the armature are shifted in one direction, those upon the field magnet are made to progress in an opposite direction. In other respects the operation is identically the same as in the other cases described. This arrangement results in an increased speed of rotation.

In Figure 17, for example, the terminals of each set of field coils are connected with the wires to the armature coils in such way that the field coils will maintain opposite poles in advance of the poles of the armature.

In the drawings the field coils are in shunts to the armature, but they may be in series or in independent circuits.

It is obvious that the same principle may be applied to the various typical forms of motor hereinbefore described.

Figure 19 is a diagram similar to figure 9, illustrating a modification in the motor. In this figure the various parts are the same as in figure 9, except that the armature core of the motor is wound with two coils at right angles to each other, the core being a cylinder or disk. The two coils form independent closed circuits. This arrangement of closed induced circuits will be found to give very efficient results.

When a motor thus constructed is not loaded, but running free the rotation of the armature is practically synchronous with the rotation of the poles in the field, and under these circumstances very little current is perceptible in the coils E E', but if a load is added the speed tends to diminish and the currents in the coil are augmented so that the rotary effort is increased proportionately.

This principle of construction is obviously capable of many modified applications, most of which follow as a matter of course from the constructions described; for instance, the armature or induced coils or those in which the current are set up by induction, may be held stationary and the alternating currents from the generator conducted through the rotating inducing or field coils by means of suitable sliding contacts. It is also apparent that the induced coils may be movable and the magnetic parts of the motor stationary.

An advantage and a characteristic feature of motors constructed and operated in accordance with this plan, is their capability of almost instantaneous reversal by the reversal of one of the energizing currents from the generator.

This will be understood from a consideration of the working conditions. Assuming the armature to be rotating in a certain direction following the movement of the shifting poles, then let the direction of the shifting be reversed which may be done by reversing the connections of one of the two energizing circuits. If it be borne in mind that in a dynamo-electric machine the energy developed is very nearly proportionate to the cube of the speed, it is evident that at such moment an extraordinary power is brought to play in reversing the motor. In addition to this the resistance of the motot is very greatly reduced at the moment of reversal so that a much greater amount of current passes through the energizing circuits.

The phenomenon alluded to, viz: The variation of the resistance of the motor, apparently like that in ordinary motors, is probably attributable to the variation in the amount of self-induction in the primary or energizing circuit.

In lieu of the field magnets for the motors shown in the drawings soft iron field magnets excited by a continuous current may be used.

This plan is a very advantageous one, but it is characteristic of a motor so operated that if the field magnet be strongly energized by its coils and the circuits through the armature coils closed, assuming the generator to be running at a certain speed, the motor will not start but if the field be but slightly energized or in general in such condition that the magnetic influence of the armature preponderates in determining its magnetic condition, the motor will start and with sufficient current, will reach its normal or maximum speed. For this reason it is desirable to keep, at the start and until the motor has attained its normal speed, or nearly so, the field circuit open, or to permit but little current to pass through it.

Another characteristic of this form of motor is that its direction of rotation is not reversed by reversing the direction of the current through its field coils, for the direction of rotation depends, not upon the polarity of the field, but upon the direction in which the poles of the armature are shifted. To reverse the motor the connections of either of the energizing circuits must be reversed.

It will be found if the fields of both the generator and motor be strongly energized, that starting the generator starts the motor, and that the speed of the motor is increased in synchronism with the generator.

Motors constructed and operated upon this principle maintain almost absolutely the same speed for all loads within their normal working limits, and in practice it will be observed that if the motor is suddenly overloaded to such an extent as to check its speed, the speed of the generator, if its motive power be not too great, is diminished synchronously with that of the motor. These qualities render this particular form of motor very useful under certain conditions.

With this description of the nature of the invention and of some of the various ways in which it is carried into effect, attention is called to certain characteristics which the applications of the invention possess, and the advantages which it offers.

In this motor, considering for convenience that represented in Figure 9, it will be observed that since the disk D has a tendency to follow continuously the points of greatest attraction, and since these points are shifted around the ring once for each revolution of the armature of the generator, it follows that the movement of the disk D will be synchronous with that of the armature A. This feature will be found to exist in all other forms in which one revolution of the armature of the generator produces a shifting of the poles of the motor through three hundred and sixty degrees.

In the particular modification shown in figure 15, or in others constructed on a similar plan, the number of alternating impulses resulting from one revolution of the generator armature is double as compared with the preceding cases and the polarities in the motor are shifted around twice by one revolution of the generator armature. The speed of the motor will, therefore, be twice that of the generator.

The same result is evidently obtained by such a disposition as that shown in Figure 17 where the poles of both elements are shifted in opposite directions.

Again, considering the apparatus illustrated by figure 9, as typical of the invention, it is obvious that since the attractive effect upon the disk D is greatest when the disk is in its proper relative position to the poles developed in the ring R, that is to say, when its ends or poles immediately follow those of the ring, the speed of the motor for all loads within the normal working limits of the motor will be practically constant.

It is clearly apparent that the speed can never exceed the arbitrary limit as determined by the generator, and also that within certain limits, at least, the speed of the motor will be independent of the strength of the current.

It will now be more readily seen from the above description how far the requirements of a practical system of electrical transmission of power are realized by this invention. It secures:—

First, a uniform speed under all loads within the normal working limits of the motor without the use of any auxiliary regulator.

Second, synchronism between the motor and generator.

Third, greater efficiency by the more direct application of the current, no commutating devices being required on either the motor or generator.

Fourth, cheapness and simplicity of mechanical construction.

Fifth, the capability of easy management and control.

Sixth, diminution of danger from injury to persons and apparatus.

These motors may be run in series, multiple arc or multiple series under conditions well understood by those skilled in the art.

The means or devices for carrying out the principle of this invention may be varied to a far greater extent than has been indicated herein, but the invention includes in general, motors containing two or more independent circuits through which the operating currents are directed in the manner described. By "independent" it is not implied that the circuits are necessarily isolated from one another, for in some instances there might be electrical connections between them to regulate or modify the action of the motor without necessarily producing a new or different action.

It is not new to produce the rotation of a motor by intermittently shifting the poles of one of its elements This has been done by passing through independent energizing coils on one of the elements, the current from a battery or other source of direct or continuous currents, reversing such currents by suitable mechanical appliances so that they are directed through the coils in alternately opposite directions. In such cases, however, the potential of the energizing currents remains the same, their direction only being changed. According to the present invention, on the other hand, true alternating currents are employed and the invention consists in the mode or method of an apparatus for utilizing such currents.

The difference between the two plans and the advantages of this one are obvious. By producing an alternating current each impulse of which involves a rise and fall of potential, the exact conditions of the generator are reproduced in the motor, and by such currents and the consequent production of resultant poles the progression of the poles will be continuous and not intermittent. In addition to this, the practical difficulty of interrupting or reversing a current of any considerable strength is such that none of the devises at present known could be made as economically or practically effect the transmission of power by reversing, in the manner described, a continuous or direct current.

In so far, then, as the plan of acting upon one element of the motor is concerned , my invention involves the use of an alternating as distinguished from a reversed current, or a current which while continuous and direct is shifted from coil to coil by any form of commutator, reverser or interrupter. With regard to that part of the invention which consists in acting upon both elements of the motor simultaneously, the use of either alternating or reversed currents is within the scope of the invention although the use of reversed currents is not regarded as of much practical.importance.

Claims:-

1. The method herein described of electrically transmitting power which consists in producing a continuously progressive movement of the polarities of either or both elements (the armature or field magnet or magnets) of a motor by developing alternating currents in independent circuits including the magnetizing coils of either or both elements, as herein set forth.

2. The combination with a motor containing separate or independent circuits on the armature or field or both, of an alternating current generator containing induced circuits connected independently to corresponding circuits in the motor whereby a rotation of the generator produces a progressive shifting of the poles of the motor, as herein described.

3. In a system for the electrical transmission of power, the combination of a motor provided with two or more independent magnetizing coils corresponding to the moter coils and circuits connecting directly the motor and generator coils in such order that the currents developed by the generator will be passed through the corresponding motor coils and thereby produce a progressive shifting of the poles of the motor, as herein set forth.

shifted from coil to coil by any form of commutator, reverser or interrupter. With regard to that part of the invention which consists in acting upon both elements of the motor simultaneously, the use of either alternating or reversed currents is within the scope of the invention although the use of reversed currents is not regarded as of much practical importance.

Claims:-

1. The method herein described of electrically transmitting power which consists in producing a continuously progressive movement of the polarities of either or both elements (the armature or field magnet or magnets) of a motor by developing alternating currents in independent circuits including the magnetizing coils of either or both elements, as herein set forth.

2. The combination with a motor containing separate or independent circuits on the armature or field or both, of an alternating current generator containing induced circuits connected independently to corresponding circuits in the motor whereby a rotation of the generator produces a progressive shifting of the poles of the motor, as herein described.

3. In a system for the electrical transmission of power, the combination of a motor provided with two or more independent magnetizing coils corresponding to the motor coils and circuits connecting directly the motor and generator coils in such order that the currents developed by the generator will be passed through the corresponding motor coils and thereby produce a progressive shifting of the poles of the motor, as herein set forth.

4. The combination with a motor having an annular or ring shaped field and a cylindrical or equivalent armature, and independent coils on the field or armature or both, of an alternating current generator having correspondingly independent coils and circuits including the generator coils and corresponding motor coils in such manner that the rotation of the generator causes a progressive shifting of the poles of the motor in the manner set forth.

5. In a system for the electrical transmission of power, the combination of the following instrumentalities, to wit: a motor composed of a disk or its equivalent mounted within a ring or annular field which is provided with magnetizing coils connected in diametrically opposite pairs or groups to independent terminals, a generator having induced coils or groups of coils equal in number to the pairs or groups of motor coils and circuits connecting the terminals of said coils to the terminals of the motor respectively and in such order that the rotation of the generator and the consequent production of alternating currents in the respective circuits produces a progressive movement of the polarities of the motor, as hereinbefore described.

6. The method herein described of operating electro magnetic motors which consists in producing a progressive shifting of the poles of its armature by an alternating current and energizing its field magnets by a continuous current as set forth.

7. The combination with a motor containing independent inducing or energizing circuits and closed induced

circuits, of an alternating current generator having induced or generating circuits corresponding to and connected with the energizing circuits of the motor, as set forth.

8. An electro-magnetic motor having its field magnets wound with independent coils and its armature with independent closed coils in combination with a source of alternating currents connected to the field coils and capable of progressively shifting the poles of the field magnet, as set forth.

New York, April 5th 1888

Nikola Tesla

Signed in presence of

Frank E. Hartley
Frank B. Murphy.

This is the specification referred to in the affidavit of Nikola Tesla, hereto annexed, and sworn to before me this 5th day of April 1888.

Robt. F. Gaylord
Notary Public (12)
N.Y. Co

System of Electrical Transmission of Power.

29537

Fig 1

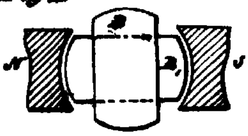


Fig 1a

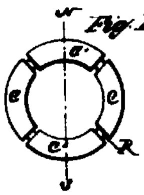


Fig 2

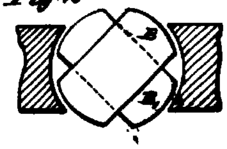


Fig 2a

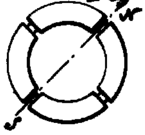


Fig 3

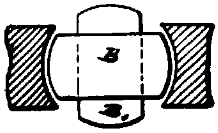


Fig 3a

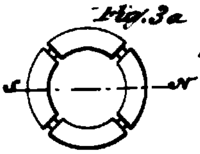


Fig 4

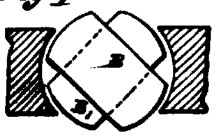


Fig 4a

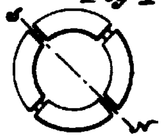


Fig 5

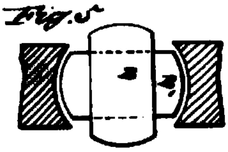


Fig 5a

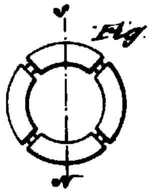


Fig 6

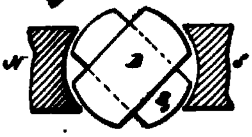


Fig 6a

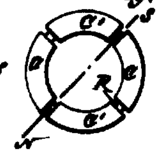


Fig 7

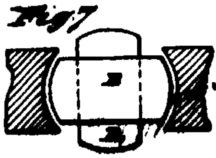


Fig 7a

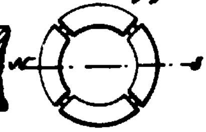


Fig 8

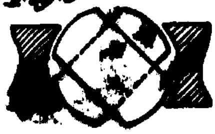


Fig 8a

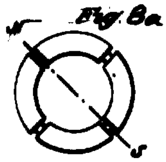


Fig 9

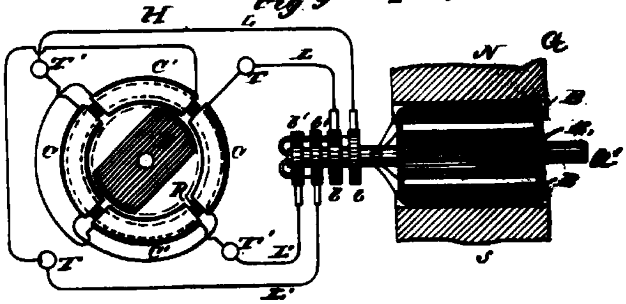


Fig. 10

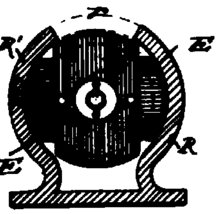


Fig 11

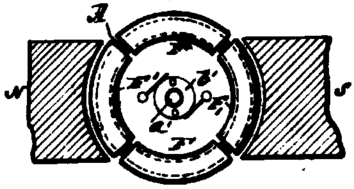


Fig 12

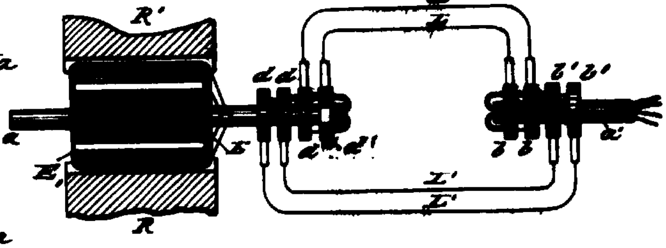


Fig 13

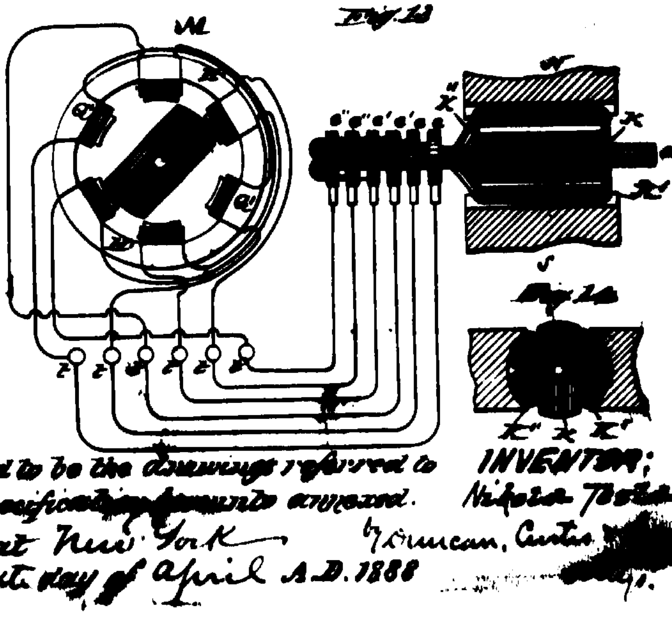


Fig 14

WITNESSES:
Raphael Netter
Frank B. Murphy.

Certified to be the drawings referred to in the Specification hereunto annexed. Dated at New York this fifth day of April A.D. 1888

INVENTOR:
Nikola Tesla
by Duncan, Curtis & Page
attys.

System of Electrical Transmission of Power

29537

Fig. 15

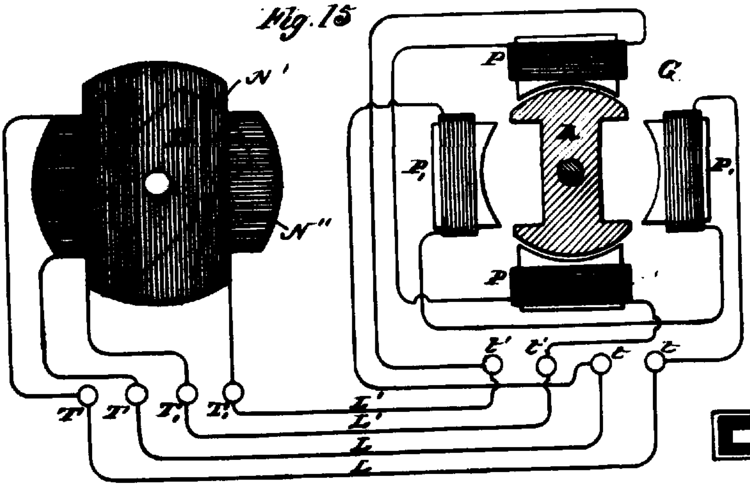


Fig. 18

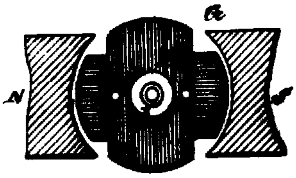


Fig. 16

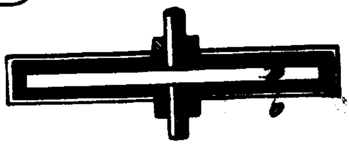


Fig. 17

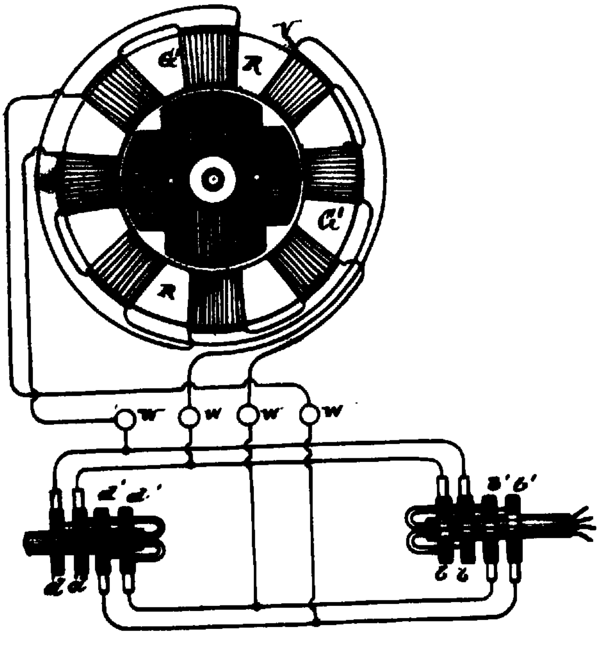
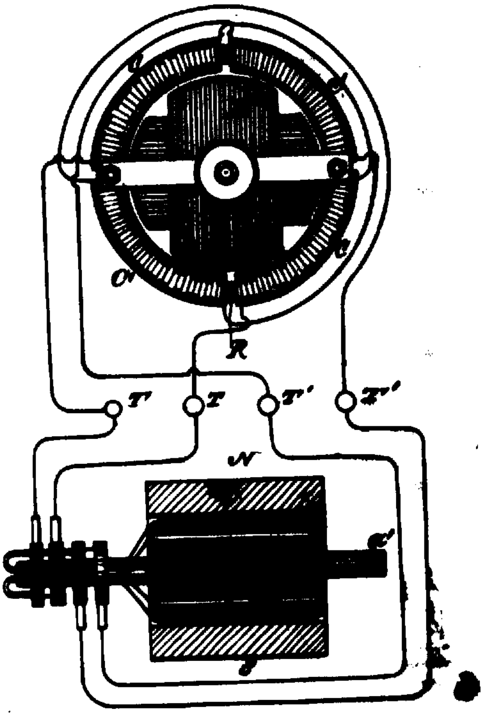


Fig. 19



Witnesses:
[illegible] Notter
[illegible] B. Murphy

Certified to be the drawings referred to in the Specification hereunto annexed Dated at New York this fifth day of April A.D. 1888

Inventor:
Nikola Tesla
by Duncan, Curtis & Page
attys.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN, that I, NIKOLA TESLA, of New York, in the County and State of New York, electrician, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of and apparatus for converting and distributing electric currents, AND I HEREBY DECLARE, that the following is a full, clear and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to those systems of electrical distribution in which a current from a single source of supply in a main or transmitting circuit, is caused to induce, by means of suitable induction coils, a current or currents in an independent working circuit or circuits.

The main objects of the invention are the same as have been heretofore obtained by the use of these systems, viz: To divide the current from a single source whereby a number of lamps, motors or other translating devices may be independently controlled and operated by the same source of current, and in some cases to reduce a current of high potential in the main circuit to one of greater quantity and lower potential in the independent consumption circuit or circuits.

The general character of these devices is now well understood. An alternating current magneto-machine is used as the source of supply. The current developed thereby is conducted through a transmission circuit to one or more distant points at which the transformers are located. These consist of induction machines of various kinds; in some cases ordinary forms of induction coil have been used, with one of the coils in the transmitting circuit and the other in a local or consumption circuit, the coils being differently proportioned according to the work to be done in the consumption circuit. That is to say, if the work requires a current of higher potential than that in the transmission circuit the secondary or induced coil is of greater length and resistance than the primary, while on the other hand, if a quantity current of lower potential is wanted the longer coil is made the primary.

In lieu of these devices various forms of electro-dynamic induction machines, including the combined motors and generators, have been devised. For instance, a motor is constructed in accordance with well understood principles and on the same armature are wound induced coils which constitute the generator. The motor coils are generally of fine wire and the generator coils of coarser wire so as to produce a current of greater quantity and lower potential than the line current which is of relatively high potential to avoid loss in long transmission. A similar arrangement is to wind coils corresponding to those described on a ring or similar core and by means of a commutator of suitable kind to direct the current through the inducing coils successively so as to maintain a movement of the poles of the core and of the lines of force which set up the currents in the induced coils.

Without enumerating the objections to these systems in detail, it will suffice to say that the theory or the principle of the action or operation of these devices has apparently been so little understood that their proper construction and use has, up to the present time, been attended with various difficulties and great expense. Transformers are very liable to be injured and burnt out, and the means resorted to for curing this and other defects have invariably been at the expense of efficiency.

This invention comprises a method of and apparatus for the conversion and distribution of electrical energy which is not subject to the objections above alluded to and which is both efficient and safe. The result is obtained through a conversion by true dynamic induction under highly efficient conditions and without the use of expensive or complicated apparatus or moving devices which in use are liable to wear out or require attention.

This method consists in progressively and continuously shifting the line or points of maximum effect in an inductive field across the convolutions of a coil or conductor within the influence of said field and included in or forming part of a secondary or working circuit.

For carrying out this invention a series of inducing coils and corresponding induced coils is provided which, by preference are wound upon a core closed upon itself. Such a core, for instance, as is used in the Grammetype of dynamo-machine. The two sets of coils are wound upon this core side by side or superposed, or otherwise placed in well known ways to bring them into the most effective relations to one another and to the core.

The inducing or primary coils wound on the core are divided into pairs or sets, and they are so connected electrically that while the coils of one pair or set co-operate in fixing the magnetic poles of the core at two given diametrically opposite points, the coils of the other pair or set--assuming, for the sake of illustration, that there are but two--tend to fix the poles at ninety degrees from such points.

With this induction device or converter an alternating current generator is used with coils or sets of coils to correspond with those of the converter and by means of suitable conductors the corresponding coils of the generator and converter are connected up in independent circuits. It results from this that the different electrical phases in the generator are attended by corresponding magnetic changes in the converter or in other words, that as the generator coils revolve, the points of greatest magnetic intensity in the converter will be progressively shifted or whirled around. This principle of operation may be variously modified and applied to the operation of electro-magnetic motors and the various conditions under which it may be so applied will suggest modifications in the present system. The intention herein, therefore, is merely to describe the best and the most convenient manner for carrying out the invention as applied to a system of electrical distribution. It will be understood that the form of both the generator and converter may be very greatly modified.

In illustration of the details of construction which the invention involves, reference is made to the accompanying drawings. The Figure being a diagram of the converter and the generator with their proper electrical connections.

A is a core which is closed upon itself, that is to say, it is of an annular, cylindrical or equivalent form; and as the efficiency of the apparatus is largely increased by the subdivision of this core it is made of thin strips plates or wires of soft iron electrically insulated from one another as far as practicable. Upon this core by any well known method are wound, for example, four coils B B B' B' which constitute the primary coils and which are composed of long lengths of comparatively fine wire. Over these coils shorter coils of coarser wire C C C' C' are wound which constitute the induced or secondary coils. The construction of this or any equivalent form of converter may be carried further by enclosing these coils with iron, as, for example, by winding over the coils a layer or layers of insulated iron wire.

The device is provided with suitable binding posts to which the ends of the coils are connected. The diametrically opposite coils B B and B' B' are connected respectively in series and the four terminals are connected to the binding posts. The induced coils are connected together in any desired manner. For example, coils C C may be connected in multiple arc when a quantity current is desired, as for running a group of incandescent lamps D, while C' C' may be independently connected in series in a circuit including arc lamps or the like.

The generator in this system will be adapted to the converter in the manner illustrated. For example, in the present case it consists of a pair of ordinary permanent or electro-magnets E E, between which a cylindrical armature core is mounted on a shaft F and wound with two coils G G'. The terminals of these coils are connected respectively to four insulated or collecting rings H H H' H' and the four line circuit wires L connect the brushes K bearing on these rings to the converter in the order shown.

Noting the results of this combination it will be observed that at a given point of time the coil G is in its neutral position and is generating little or no current while the other coil G' is in a position where it exerts its maximum effect. Assuming coil G to be connected in circuit with coils B B of the converter and coil G' with coils B' B' it is evident that the poles of the ring A at such point of time will be determined by the current in coils B' B' alone. But as the armature of the generator revolves, coil G develops more current and coil G' less, until G reaches its maximum and G' its neutral position.

The obvious result will be to shift the poles of the ring A through one quarter of its periphery. The movement of the coils of the generator through the next quarter of a turn, during which coil G' enters a field of opposite polarity and generates a current of opposite direction, and increasing strength, while coil G is passing from its maximum to its neutral position and generates a current of decreasing strength and same direction as before and causes a further shifting of the poles through the second quarter of the ring. The second half revolution will obviously be a repetition of the same action.

By shifting the poles of the ring A a powerful dynamic inductive effect is exerted upon the coils C C'.

Besides the currents generated in the secondary coil by dynamo-magnetic induction, other currents will be set up in the same coils in consequence of any variation in the intensity of the poles in the ring A. This should be avoided by maintaining the intensity of the pole constant, to accomplish which, care should be taken in designing and proportioning the generator and in distributing the coils on the rings A and balancing their effect. When this is done the currents are produced by dynamo-magnetic induction only, the same result being obtained as though the poles were shifted by a commutator with an infinite number of segments.

Claims:

1. The method of electrical conversion and distribution herein described which consists in continuously and progressively shifting the points or lines of maximum effect in an inductive field and inducing thereby currents in the coils or convolutions of a circuit located within the inductive influence of said field, as herein set forth.

2. The method of electrical conversion and dis-

from its maximum to its neutral position and generates a current of decreasing strength and same direction as before and causes a further shifting of the poles through the second quarter of the ring. The second half revolution will obviously be a repetition of the same action.

By shifting the poles of the ring A a powerful dynamic inductive effect is exerted upon the coils C C'.

Besides the currents generated in the secondary coil by dynamo-magnetic induction, other currents will be set up in the same coils in consequence of any variation in the intensity of the poles in the ring A. This should be avoided by maintaining the intensity of the pole constant, to accomplish which, care should be taken in designing and proportioning the generator and in distributing the coils on the rings A and balancing their effect. When this is done the currents are produced by dynamo-magnetic induction only, the same result being obtained as though the poles were shifted by a commutator with an infinite number of segments.

Claims:

1. The method of electrical conversion and distribution herein described which consists in continuously and progressively shifting the points or lines of maximum effect in an inductive field and inducing thereby currents in the coils or convolutions of a circuit located within the inductive influence of said field, as herein set forth.

2. The method of electrical conversion and dis-

tribution herein described, which consists in generating in independent circuits producing an inductive field, alternating currents in such order or manner as to produce by their conjoint effect a progressive shifting of the points of maximum effect of the field and inducing thereby currents in the coils or convolutions of a circuit located within the inductive influence of the field, as set forth.

3. The combination with a core closed upon itself, inducing or primary coils wound thereon and connected up in independent pairs or sets and induced or secondary coils wound upon or near the primary coil, of a generator of alternating currents and independent circuits connecting the primary coils with the corresponding coils of the generator, as herein set forth.

4. The combination with independent electric transmission circuits, of transformers consisting of annular or similar cores wound with primary and secondary coils, the opposite primary coil of each transformer being connected to one of the transmission circuits, an alternating current generator with independent induced or armature coils connected with the transmission circuit whereby alternating currents may be directed through the primary coils of the transformers in the order and manner herein described.

New York, April 5th, 1888.

Nikola Tesla

Signed in presence of

Frank E. Hartley

Frank B. Murphy

This is the specification referred to in the affi-

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System of Electrical Conversion and Distribution.

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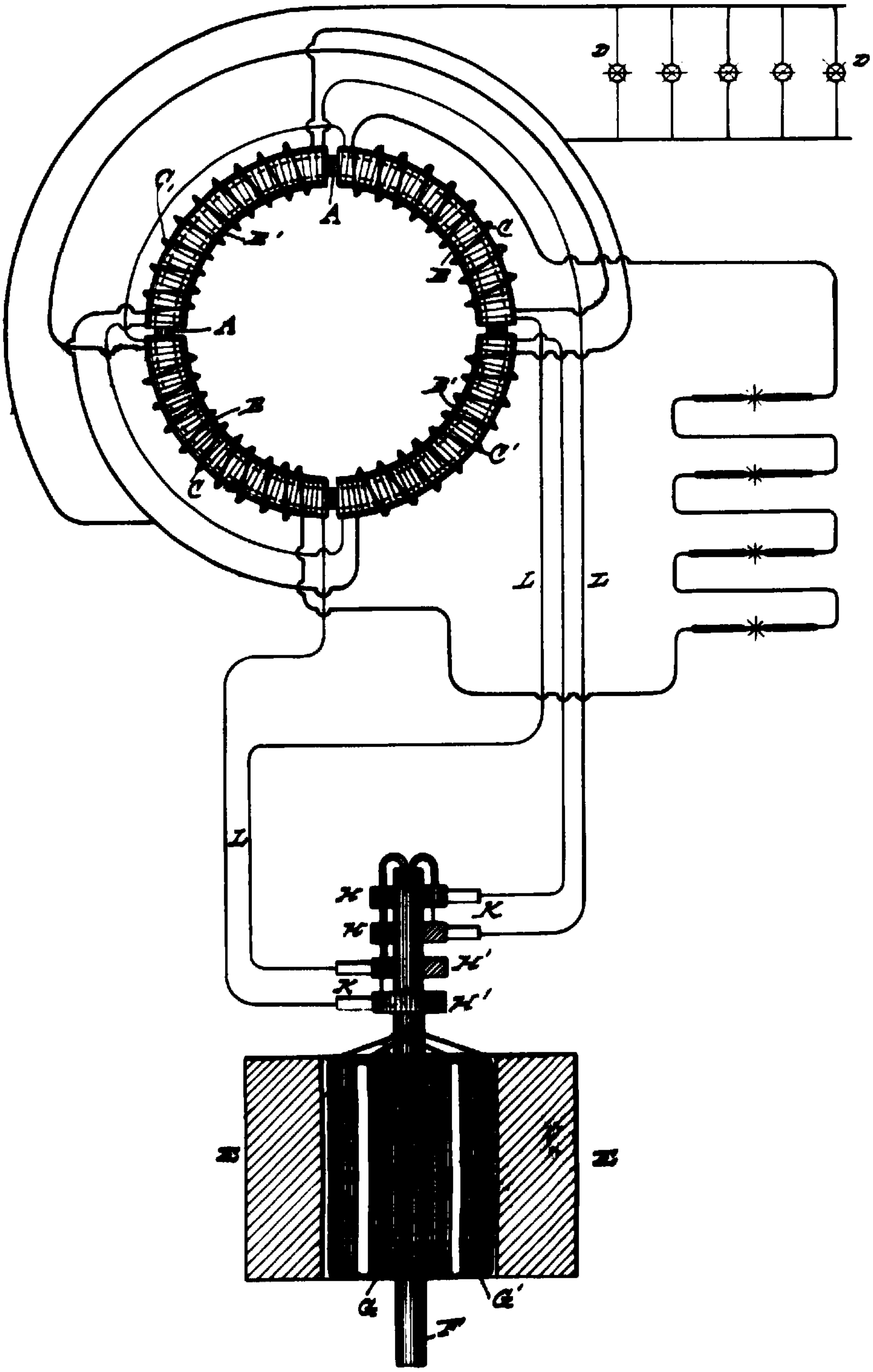

Witnesses:
Raphael Netter
Frank B. Murphy

Certified to be the drawings referred to in the Specification hereunto annexed. Dated at New York this fifth day of April A.D. 1888.

Inventor:
Nikola Tesla
Duncan, Curtis & Page attys.

SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, NIKOLA TESLA, from Smiljan, Lika, Border Country of Austria Hungary, resident of New York, in the County and State of New York, Electrician, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in methods and apparatus for Converting Alternating into Direct Currents, and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

In nearly all the more important industrial applications of electricity, the current is produced by dynamo-electric machines driven by power, in the coils of which the currents developed are primarily in reverse directions or what is known as alternating. As many electrical devices and systems, however, require direct current, it has been usual to correct the current alternations by means of a commutator instead of taking them off directly from the generating coils.

The superiority of alternating current machines in all cases where their currents can be used to advantage, renders their employment very desirable, as they may be much more economically constructed and operated and the object of this invention is to provide means for directing or converting at will at one or more points in a circuit, alternating into direct currents.

Stated broadly, the invention consists in obtaining direct from alternating currents, or in directing the waves of an alternating current so as to produce direct or substantially direct currents, by developing or producing in the branches of the circuit including a source of alternating currents, either permanently or periodically, and by electric, electro-magnetic, or magnetic agencies, manifestations of energy or what may be termed active resistances of opposite eectrical character whereby the currents or current waves of opposite sign or direction will be diverted through different circuits, those of one sign passing over one branch and those of opposite sign over another.

The case of a circuit divided into two paths only may be considered herein inasmuch as any further subdivision involves merely an extension of the same general principle.

Selecting then, any circuit through which is flowing an alternating current, let such circuit be divided at any desired point into two branches or paths. In one of these paths is inserted some device to create an electro-motive force opposed to the waves or impulses of current of one sign, and a similar device in the other branch which opposes the waves of opposite signs.

Assume, for example, that these devices are batteries, primary or secondary, or continuous current dynamo machines. The waves or impulses of opposite direction, composing the main current, have a natural tendency to divide between the two branches, but by reason of the opposite electrical character or effect of the two branches, one will offer an easy passage to a current of a certain direction, while the other will offer a relatively high resistance to the passage of the same current. The result of this distribution is that the waves of current of one sign will - partly or wholly - pass over one of the paths or branches while those of the opposite sign pass over the other.

There may be thus obtained from an alernating current two or more direct currents, without the employment of any commutator such as it has been heretofore regarded as necessary to use. The current in either branch may be used in the same way and for the same purposes as any other direct current, that is, it may be made to charge secondary batteries, energize electro-magnets, or used for any other analagous purpose.

In the drawings some of the various ways in which this invention may be carried out are illustrated.

The several figures are diagrammatic in characte and will be described in detail in their order.

Figure 1 represents a plan of directing the alt nating currents by means of devices purely electrical in character. A designates a generator of alternating currents and B, B, the main or line circuit therefrom.

At any given point in this circuit at or near which it is desired to obtain direct currents, the circuit B is divided into two paths or branches C, D. In each of these branches is placed an electrical generator which for the present may be assumed to produwe direct or continuous currents.

The direction of the current thus produced is opposite in one branch to that of the current in the other branch, or considering the two branches, as forming a closed circuit, the generators E, F, are connected up in series therein, one generator in each part or half of the circuit.

The electromotive force of the current sources E and F may be equal to, or higher or lower then the electromotive forces in the branches C, D, or between the points X and Y of the circuit B, B. If equal, it is evident that current waves of one sign will be opposed in one branch and assisted in the other to such an extent that all of the waves of one sign will pass over one branch and those of opposite sign over the other. If, on the other hand, the electromotive force of the sources E, F, be lower then that between X and Y, the currents in both branches will be alternating, but the waves of one sign will preponderate.

One of the generators or sources of current E, or F, may be dispensed with, but it is preferable to employ both, if they offer an appreciable resistance, as the two branches will be thereby better balanced. The translating or other devices to be acted upon by the current are designated by the letters G, and they are inserted in the branches C, D, in any desired manner, but in order to better preserve an even balance between the branches due regard should be had to the number and character of the devices as will be well understood.

Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, illustrate what may be termed electro-magnetic devices for accomplishing a similar result. That is to say, instead of producing directly by a generator an electro-motive force in each branch of the circuit, a field or fields of force is established, and the branches led through the same in such manner that an active opposition of opposite effect or direction will be developed therein by the passage or tendency to pass off the alternations of current.

In figure 2, for example, A is the generator of alternating currents, B, B, the line circuit, and C D the branches over which the alternating currents are directed. In each branch is included the secondary of a transformer or induction coil, which, since they correspond in their functions to the batteries of the previous figure, are designated by the letters E, F.

The primaries H, H' of the induction coils or transformers are connected either in parallel or series with a source of direct or continuous current I, and the number of convolutions is so calculated for the strength of the current from I, that the coils J, J' will be saturated.

The connections are such that the conditions in the two transformers are of opposite character, that is to say, the arrangement is such that a current wave or impulse corresponding in direction with that of the direct current in one primary as H, is of opposite direction to that in the other primary, H', hence it results that while one secondary offers a resistance or opposition to the passage through it of a wave of one sign, the other secondary similarly opposes a wave of opposite sign. In consequence, the waves of one sign will, to a greater or less extent, pass by the way of one branch, while those of opposite sign in like manner pass over the other branch.

In lieu of saturating the primaries by a source of continuous current, they may be included in the branches C, D, respectively, and their secondaries periodically short-circuited by any suitable mechanical devices, such as an ordinary revolving commutator.

It will be understood of course, that the rotation and action of the commutator must be in synchronism or in proper accord with the periods of the alternation in order to secure the desired results.

Such a disposition is represented digrammatically in Figure 3. Corresponding to the previous figures, A is the generator of alternating currents, B, B, the line and C, D, the two branches for the direct currents. In branch C are included two primary coils E, E', and in branch D are two similar primaries F, F'. The corresponding secondaries for these coils and which are on the same subdivided cores J and J', are in circuits, the terminals of which connect to opposite segments K, K' and L, L', respectively of a commutator. Brushes b b bear upon the commutator and alternately short-circuit the plates K and K' and L and L' through a connection c. It is obvious that either the magnets and the commutator or the brushes may revolve.

The operation will be understood from a consideration of the effects of closing or short-circuiting the secondaries. For example, if at the instant when a given wave of current passes, one set of secondaries be short-circuited nearly all the current flows through the corresponding primaries, but the secondaries of the other branch being open circuited, the self-induction in the primaries is highest and hence little or no current will pass through that branch.

If as the current alternates, the secondaries of the two branches are alternately short-circuited, the result will be that the currents of one sign pass over one branch and those of the opposite sign over the other.

The disadvantages of this arrangement which would seem to result from the employment of sliding contacts, is in reality very slight, inasmuch as the electromotive force of the secondaries may be made exceedingly low so that sparking at the brushes is avoided.

Figure 4 is a diagram partly in section of another plan of carrying out the invention.

The circuit B in this case is divided as before and each branch includes the coils of both the field and revolving armatures of two induction devices. The armatures O, P, are preferably mounted on the same shaft, and are adjusted relatively to one another in such manner that when the self-induction in one branch as C is maximum, in the other branch D it is minimum.

The armatures are rotated in synchronism with the alternations from the source A. The winding or position of the armature coils is such that a current in a given direction passed through both armatures would establish in one, poles similar to those in the adjacent poles of the field, and in the other, poles unlike the adjacent field poles, as indicated by n, n, s, s, in the drawing.

If the like poles are presented as shown in circuit D, the condition is that of a closed secondary upon a primary, or in the position of least inductive resistance, hence a given alternation of current will pass mainly through D. A half revolution of the armatures produces an opposite effect and the succeeding current impulse passes through C.

Using this figure as an illustration it is evident that the fields N, M, may be permanent magnets or independently excited and the armatures O, P, driven as in the present case so as to produce alternate currents which will set up alternately, impulses of opposite direction in the two branches D, C, which in such case would include the armature circuits and translating devices only.

In Figure 5 a plan alternative with that shown in Figure 3 is illustrated. In the previous case illustrated, each branch C and D contained one or more primary coils, the secondaries of which were periodically short-circuited, in synchronism with the alternations of current from the main source A, and for this purpose a commutator was employed. The matter may, however, be dispensed with, and an armature with a closed coil substituted.

Referring to Figure 5, in one of the branches, as C, are two coils M' wound on laminated cores and in the other branches D are similar coils M'. A subdivided or laminated armature O' carrying a closed coil R' is rotably supported between the coils M' N' as shown.

In the position shown, that is with the coil R' parallel with the convolutions of the primaries N' M', practically the whole current will pass through branch D, because the self-induction in coils M' N' is maximum. If, therefore, the armature and coil be rotated in synchronism with the alternations of the source A, the same results are obtained as in the case of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is an instance of what may be called in distinction to the others, a magnetic means of securing the results arrived at in this invention. V and W are two strong permanent magnets, provided with armatures V' W' respectviely. The armatures are made of thin laminae of soft iron or steel, and the amount of magnetic metal which they contain is so calculated that they will be fully or nearly saturated by the magnets. Around the armatures are coils E F, contained respectively in the circuits C and D.

The connections and electrical conditions in this case are similar to those in Figure 2, except that the current source I of Figure 2 is dispensed with and the saturation of the core of coils E F obtained from the permanent magnets.

In the illustrations heretofore given, the two branches or paths containing the translating or induction devices and in each instance shown as in derivation one to the other, but this is not always necessary.

For example, in Figure 7, is an alternating current generator, B, B, the line wires or circuit. At any given point in the circuit two paths as D D', are formed, and at another point two paths as C C'. Either pair of group of paths is similar to the previous dispositions with the electrical source or induction device in one branch only, while the two groups taken together form the obvious equivalent of the cases in which an induction device or generator is included in both branches.

In one of the paths as D are included the devices to be operated by the current. In the other branch as D' is an induction device that opposes the current impulses of one direction and directs them through the branch D. So also in branch C are translating devices G and in the branch C' an induction device or its equivalent that diverts through C, impulses of opposite direction to those diverted by the device in branch D'.

A special form of induction device for this purpose is also shown. J J' are the cores formed with pole pieces upon which are wound the coils M N. Between these pole pieces are mounted at right angles to one another the magnetic armatures O P, preferably mounted on the same shaft and designed to be rotated in synchronism with the alternations of current. When one of the armatures is in line with the poles or in the position occupied by armature P, the magnetic circuit of the induction device is practically closed, hence there will be the greatest opposition to the passage of a current through coils N N. The alternation will therefore pass by way of branch D; at the same time, the magnetic circuit of the other induction device being broken be the position of the armature O, there will be less opposition to the current in coils M which will shunt the current from branch C.

A reversal of the current being attended by a shifting of the armatures the opposite effect is produced.

There are many other modifications of the means or methods of carrying out this invention, but it is not deemed necessary herein to specifically refer to more then those described as they involve the chief modifications of the plan. In all of these it will be observed that there is developed in one or all of the branches of a circuit from a source of alternating currents an active (as distinguished from a dead) resistance, or opposition to the currents of one sign for the purpose of diverting the currents of that sign through the other or another path, but permitting the currents of opposite sign to pass without substantial opposition.

Whether the division of the currents or waves of current of opposite sign be effected with absolute precision or not is immaterial to the invention since it will be sufficient if the waves are only partially diverted or directed, for in such case the preponderating influence in each branch of the circuit of the waves of one sign secures the same practical results in many if not all respects as though the current were direct and continuous.

An alternating and direct current have been combined so that the waves of one direction or sign were partially or wholly overcome by the direct current, but by this plan only one set of alternations are utilized, whereas by this system the entire current is rendered available.

By obvious applications of this discovery, it is possible to produce a self-exciting alternating dynamo, or to operate direct current meters on alternating current circuit, or to run various devices, such as arc lamps, by direct currents in the same circuit with incandescent lamps or other devices run by alternating currents.

CLAIMS.

1. The method herein set forth of obtaining direct from alternating currents, which consists in developing or producing in one branch of a circuit from an alternating current source an active resistance to the current impulses of one direction, whereby the said currents or waves of current will be diverted or directed through another branch.

2. The method of obtaining direct from alterna-

influence in each branch of the circuit of the waves of one sign secures the same practical results in many if not all respects as though the current were direct and continuous.

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2. The method of obtaining direct from alterna-

ting currents, which consists in dividing the path of an alternating current into branches and developing in one of said branches, either permanently or periodically, an electrical force or active resistance counter to or opposing the currents or current waves of one sign, and in the other branch a force counter to or opposing the currents or current waves of opposite sign, as set forth.

3. The method of obtaining direct from alternating currents, which consists in dividing the path of the alernating current into branches, establishing fields of force and leading the said branches through said fields of force in substantially the manner set forth, whereby electro-motive forces of opposite direction will be produced therein.

4. The combination with the branches of a divided circuit carrying alternating currents, of devices including in or connected with the said branches and capable of developing or exerting an active opposition or electro-motive force counter to the current waves of one direction or sign, as herein set forth.

New York December 16th
1889.

Nikola Tesla

Signed in the presence of-

Robt. F. Gaylord
Parker W. Page

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Fig. 1

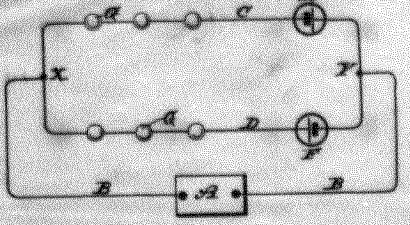


Fig. 2

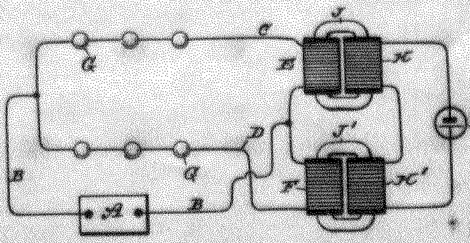


Fig. 3

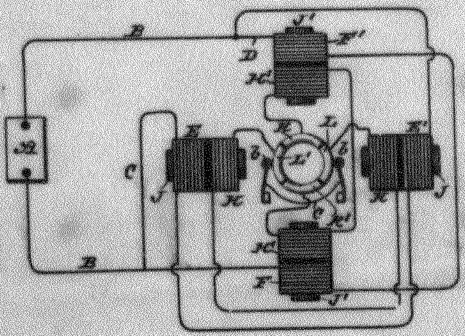


Fig. 4

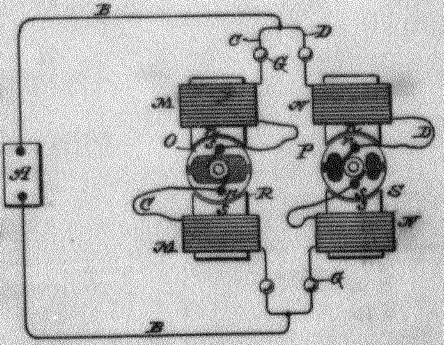


Fig. 5

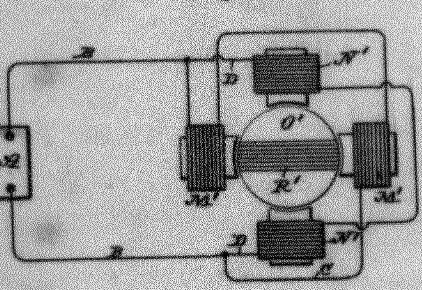


Fig. 6

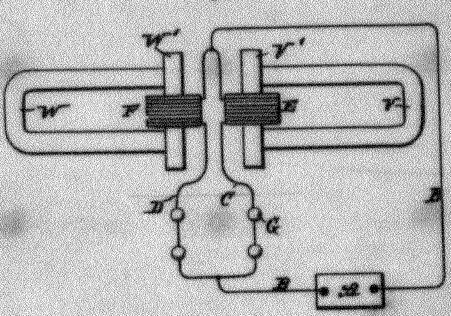
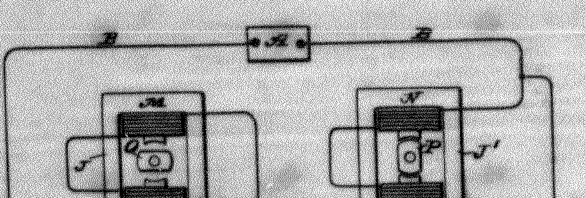


Fig. 7



Nikola Tesla
Inventor

Witnesses:
John Grist
H. H. Dorsey

Certified to be the drawings
referred to in the specification
hereunto annexed.

Ottawa Ont. Dec. 10th. 1889

By Henry Grist
Attorneys.

Aug. 22, 1911

S P E C I F I C A T I O N.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I NIKOLA TESLA an engineer residing at The Waldorf Astoria, corner Fifth Avenue and Thirty Fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, United States of America, having invented certain new and useful improvements in FLUID PROPULSION, do hereby declare the following is a full, clear and exact description of the same.

In the practical application of mechanical power based on the use of a fluid as vehicle of energy it has been demonstrated that, in order to attain the highest economy, the changes in velocity and direction of movement of the fluid should be as gradual as possible. In the present forms of such apparatus more or less sudden changes, shocks and vibrations, are unavoidable. Besides the employment of the usual devices for imparting to, or deriving energy from a fluid, as pistons, paddles, vanes and blades, necessarily introduces numerous defects and limitations and adds to the complication, cost of production and maintenance of the machine.

The object of my invention is to overcome these deficiencies and to effect the transmission and transformation of mechanical energy through the agency of fluids in a more perfect manner, and by means simpler and more economical than those heretofore employed.

I accomplish this by causing the propelled or propelling fluid to move in natural paths or stream lines of least resistance, free from constraint and disturbance such as occassioned by vanes or kindred devices, and to change its velocity and direction of movement by imperceptible degrees, thus avoiding the losses due to sudden variations while the fluid is receiving or imparting energy.

It is well known that a fluid possesses, among others, two salient properties; adhesion and viscosity.

Owing to these a body propelled through such a medium encounters a peculiar impediment known as "lateral" or "skin resistance", which is two-fold; one arising from the shock of the fluid against the asperities of the solid substance, the other from internal forces opposing molecular separation. As an inevitable consequence a certain amount of the fluid is dragged along by the moving body. Conversely, if the body be placed in a fluid in motion, for the same reasons, it is impelled in the direction of movement.

These effects, in themselves, are of daily observation, but I believe that I am the first to apply them in a practical and economical manner of fluid propulsion. The nature of my discovery and the principles of construction of the apparatus which I have designed for carrying it out, I shall now proceed to describe by reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate an operative and efficient embodiment of the same.

Fig. 1 is a partial end view, and Fig. 2 a vertical cross section of a pump or compressor, which Figs. 3 and 4 represent, respectively, in corresponding views, a rotary engine or turbine, both machines being constructed and adapted to be operated in accordance with my invention.

Figs. 1 and 2 show a runner composed of a plurality of flat rigid disks 1 of a suitable diameter, keyed to a shaft 2 and held in position by a threaded nut 3, a shoulder 4 and washers 5 of the requisite thickness. Each disk has a number of central openings 6, the solid portions between which form spokes 7 preferably curved, as shown, for the purpose of reducing the loss of energy due to the impact of the fluid.

This runner is mounted in a two-part volute casing 8 having stuffing boxes 9 and inlets 10 leading to its central portion. In addition a gradually widening and rounding outlet 11 is provided formed with a flange for connection to a pipe as usual. The casing 8 rests upon a base 12 shown only in part and supporting the bearings for the shaft 2, which being of ordinary construction are omitted from the drawings.

An understanding of the principle embodied in this device will be gained from the following description of its mode of operation.

Power being applied to the shaft and the runner set in rotation in the direction of the solid arrow, the fluid by reason of its properties of adherence and viscosity, upon entering through the inlets 10 and coming in contact with the disks 1 is taken hold of by the same and subjected to two forces, one acting tangentially in the direction of rotation, and the other radially outward. The combined effect of these tangential and centrifugal forces is to propel the fluid with continuously increasing velocity in a spiral path until it reaches the outlet 11 from which it is ejected. This spiral movement, free and undisturbed and essentially dependent on these properties of the fluid, permitting it to adjust itself to natural paths or stream lines and to change its velocity and direction by insensible degrees, is characteristic of this method of propulsion and advantageous in its application.

While traversing the chamber enclosing the runner, the particles of the fluid may complete one or more turns, or but a part of one turn. In any given case their path can be closely calculated and graphically represented, but fairly accurate estimates of turns can be obtained simply by determining the number of revolutions required to renew the fluid passing through the chamber and multiplying it by the ratio between the mean speed of the fluid and that of the disks.

I have found that the quantity of fluid propelled in this manner is, other conditions being equal, approximately proportionate to the active surface of the runner and to its effective speed. For this reason, the performance of such machines augments at an exceedingly high rate with the increase of their size and speed of revolution.

The dimensions of the device as a whole, and the spacing of the disks in any given machine will be determined by the conditions and requirements of special cases. It may be stated that the intervening distance should be the greater, the larger the diameter of the disks, the longer the spiral path of the fluid and the greater its viscosity. In general the spacing should be such that the entire mass of the fluid, before leaving the runner, is accelerated to a nearly uniform velocity, not much below that of the periphery of the disks under normal working conditions and almost equal to it when the outlet is closed and the particles move in concentric circles.

It may also be pointed out that such a pump can be made without openings and spokes in the runner, as by using one or more solid disks, each in its own casing, in which form the machine will be eminently adapted for sewage, dredging and the like, when the water is charged with foreign bodies and spokes or vanes especially objectionable.

Another application of this principle which I have discovered to be not only feasible, but thoroughly practicable and efficient, is the utilization of machines such as above described for the compression or rarefaction of air, or gases in general. In such cases it will be found that most of the general considerations obtaining in the case of liquids, properly interpreted, hold true.

When, irrespective of the character of the fluid, considerable pressures are desired, staging or compounding may be resorted to in the usual way the individual runners being, preferably, mounted on the same shaft.

It should be added that the same end may be attained with one single runner by suitable deflection of the fluid through rotative or stationary passages.

The principles underlying the invention are capable of embodiment also in that field of mechanical engineering which is concerned in the use of fluids as motive agents, for while in some respects the actions in the latter case are directly opposite to those met with in the propulsion of fluids, the fundamental laws applicable in the two cases are the same. In other words, the operation above described is reversible, for if water or air under pressure be admitted to the opening 11 the runner is set in rotation in the direction of the dotted arrow by reason of the peculiar properties of the fluid which, travelling in a spiral path and with continuously diminishing velocity, reaches the orifices 6 and 10 through which it is discharged. If the runner be allowed to turn freely, in nearly frictionless bearings, its rim will attain a speed closely approximating the maximum of that of the fluid in the volute channel and the spiral path of the particles will be comparatively long, consisting of many almost circular turns. If load is put on and the runner slowed down, the motion of the fluid is retarded, the turns are reduced, and the path is shortened.

Owing to a number of causes affecting the performance, it is difficult to frame a precise rule which would be generally applicable, but it may be stated that within certain limits, and other conditions being the same, the torque is directly proportionate to the square of the velocity of the fluid relatively to the runner and to the effective area of the disks and, inversely, to the distance separating them. The machine will, generally, perform its maximum work when the effective speed of the runner is one half of that of the fluid. But to attain the highest economy the relative speed or slip, for any given performance, should be as small as possible. This condition may be to any desired degree approximated by increasing the active area and reducing the space between the disks.

When apparatus of the kind described is employed for the transmission of power certain departures from similarity between transmitter and reciver may be necessary for securing the best result. It is evident that, when transmitting power from one shaft to another by such machines, any desired ratio between the speeds of rotation may be obtained by proper selection of the diameters of the disks, or by suitably staging the transmitter, the receiver, or both. But it may be pointed out that in one respect, at least, the two machines are essentially different. In the pump, the radial or static pressure, due to centrifugal force, is added to the tangential or dynamic, thus increasing the effective head and assisting in the expulsion of the fluid. In the motor, on the contrary, the first named pressure, being opposed to that of supply, reduces the effective head and the velocity of radial flow towards the center. Again, in the propelled machine a great torque is always desirable, this calling for an increased number of disks and smaller distance of separation, while in the propelling machine, for numerous economic reasons, the rotary effort should be the smallest and the speed the greatest practicable. Many other considerations, which will naturally suggest themselves, may affect the deign and construction, but the preceding is thought to contain all necessary information in this regard.

The greatest value of this invention will be found in its use for the thermo-dynamic conversion of energy. Reference is now made to Figs. 3 and 4, illustrative of the manner in which it is, or may be, so applied.

As in the previous figures, a runner is provided made up of disks 13 with openings 14 and spokes 15 which, in this case, may be straight. The disks are keyed to and held in position on a shaft 16, mounted to turn freely in suitable bearings, not shown, and are separated by washers 17 conforming in shape with the spokes and firmly united thereto by rivets 18. For the sake of clearness but a few disks, with comparatively wide intervening spaces, are indicated.

The runner is mounted in a casing comprising two end castings 19 with outlets 20 and stuffing boxes 21, and a central ring 22, which is bored out to a circle of a diameter slightly larger than that of the disks, and has flanged extensions 23 and inlets 24 into which finished ports, or nozzles, 25 are inserted. Circular grooves 26 and labyrinth packings 27 are provided on the sides of the runner. Supply pipes 28, with valves 29, are connected to the flanged extensions of the central ring one of the valves being, normally, closed.

With the exception of certain particulars, which will be hereinafter elucidated, the mode of operation will be understood from the preceding description. Steam or gas under pressure being allowed to pass through the valve at the side of the solid arrow, the runner is set in rotation in clockwise direction.

In order to bring out a distinctive feature assume, in the first place, that the motive medium is admitted to the disk chamber through a port, that is, a channel which it traverses with nearly uniform velocity. In this case, the machine will operate as a rotary engine, the fluid continuously expanding on its tortuous path to the central outlet. The expansion takes place chiefly along the spiral path, for the spread inward is opposed by the centrifugal force due to the velocity of whirl and by the great resistance to radial exhaust. It is to be observed that the resistance to the passage of the fluid between the plates is, approximately proportionate to the square of the relative speed, which is maximum in the direction towards the center and equal to the full tangential velocity of the fluid. The path of least resistance, necessarily taken in obedience to a universal law of motion is, virtually, also that of least relative velocity.

Next, assume that the fluid is admitted to the disk chamber not through a port, but a diverging nozzle, a device converting, wholly or in part, the expansive into velocity-energy. The machine will then work rather like a turbine, absorbing the energy of kinetic momentum of the particles as they whirl, with continuously decreasing speed, to the exhaust.

The above description of the operation, I may add, is suggested by experience and observation, and is advanced merely for the purpose of explanation. The undeniable fact is that the machine does operate, both expansively and impulsively. When the expansion in the nozzle is complete, or nearly so, the fluid pressure in the peripheral clearance space is small; as the nozzle is made less divergent and its section enlarged, the pressure rises, finally approximating that of the supply. But the transition from purely impulsive to expansive action may not be continuous throughout, on account of critical states and conditions and comparatively great variations of pressure may be caused by small changes of nozzle velocity.

In the preceding it has been assumed that the pressure of supply is constant or continuous, but it will be understood that the operation will be, essentially, the same if the pressure be fluctuating or intermittent, as that due to explosions occurring in more or less rapid succession.

A very desirable feature, characteristic of machines constructed and operated in accordance with this invention, is their capability of reversal of rotation. Fig. 3, while illustrative of a special case, may be regarded as typical in this respect. If the right hand valve be shut off and the fluid supplied through the second pipe, the runner is rotated in the direction of the dotted arrow the operation, and also the performance, remaining the same as before, the central ring being bored to a circle with this purpose in view. The same result may be obtained in many other ways by specially designed valves, ports or nozzles for reversing the flow, the description of which is omitted here in the interest of simplicity and clearness. For the same reasons but one operative port or nozzle is illustrated which might be adapted to a volute but does not fit best a circular bore. It will be understood that a number of suitable inlets may be provided around the periphery of the runner to improve the action and that the construction of the machine may be modified in many ways.

Still another valuable and probably unique quality of such motors or prime movers may be described. By proper construction and observance of working conditions the centrifugal pressure, opposing the passage of the fluid, may, as already indicated, be made nearly equal to the pressure of supply when the machine is running idle. If the inlet section be large, small changes in the speed of revolution will produce great differences of flow which are further enhanced by the concommittant variations in the length of the spiral path. A self-regulating machine is thus obtained bearing a striking resemblance to a direct-current electric motor in this respect that, with great differences of impressed pressure in a wide open channel the flow of the fluid through the same is prevented by virtue of rotation. Since the centrifugal head increases as the square of the revolutions, or even more rapidly, and with modern high grade steel great peripheral velocities are practicable, it is possible to attain that condition in a single stage machine, more readily if the runner be of large diameter. Obviously this problem is facilitated by compounding, as will be understood by those skilled in the art. Irrespective of its bearing on economy, this tendency which is, to a degree, common to motors of the above description, is of special advantage in the operation of large units, as it affords a safeguard against running away and destruction.

Besides these, such a prime mover possesses many other advantages, both constructive and operative. It is simple, light and compact, subject to but little wear, cheap and exceptionally easy to manufacture as small clearances and accurate milling work are not essential to good performance. In operation it is reliable, there being no valves, sliding contacts or troublesome vanes. It is almost free of windage, largely independent of nozzle efficiency and suitable for high as well as for low fluid velocities and speeds of revolution.

It will be understood that the principles of construction and operation above generally set forth, are capable of embodiment in machines of the most widely different forms, and adapted for the greatest variety of purposes. In my present application I have sought to describe and explain only the general and typical applications of the principle which I believe I am the first to realize and turn to useful account.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of this said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

1. The method of imparting energy to or deriving it from a fluid, based on adhesive and viscous action, which consists in admitting the fluid to the central or peripheral portion of a rotably arranged system and causing it to flow, under the combined action of radial and tangential forces, in a spiral path towards the periphery, or the axis, of the rotating system, as set forth.

2. As an improvement in the transmission of power the method of imparting energy to or deriving it from a fluid, based on adhesive and viscous action, which consists in causing the fluid to flow, under the combined action of radial and tangential forces, in curved paths away from, or towards the axis of a rotably arranged rigid system, as set forth.

3. The method of imparting energy to or deriving it from a fluid, based on adhesive and viscous action, which consists in admitting the fluid to the central or peripheral portion of a rotably arranged system and causing it to flow, under the combined action of radial and tangential forces, in a spiral path with gradually increasing or diminishing velocity towards the periphery, or the axis, of the rotating system, as set forth.

4. The method of deriving energy from a moving fluid, based on adhesive and viscous action, which consists in admitting the fluid to the peripheral portion of a runner and causing it to give up its energy of movement while flowing with continuously diminishing velocity in a spiral path towards the axis of the runner, as set forth.

5. The method of imparting energy to a fluid, based on adhesive and viscous action, which consists in admitting the fluid to the central portion of a runner and causing it to flow, by the combined effect of the tangential and radial forces, in a spiral path with continuously increasing velocity towards the periphery of the runner, as set forth.

6. A fluid propelling or fluid propelled machine consisting in the combination of a shaft, a plurality of disks spaced apart and mounted on the same, and ports or passages of inlet and outlet adjacent to the center and periphery of said disks, as set forth.

7. A fluid motor or engine comprising in combination a plurality of spaced plane rotably mounted disks, and means for admitting or discharging the fluid at the center and periphery of said disks, as set forth.

8. A fluid propelled machine comprising in combination a plurality of spaced plane rotably mounted disks, an enclosing casing and ports or passages of inlet and outlet at the center and periphery of the casing, as set forth.

9. A fluid motor or engine comprising in combination a runner composed of a plurality of disks rotably mounted with intervening spaces, and a casing enclosing the runner provided with ports or passages of inlet and outlet at the axis and periphery of the runner respectively, as set forth.

10. A fluid motor or engine comprising in combination a runner composed of a plurality of disks mounted at intervals and formed with openings near their centers, and means for admitting a liquid to or discharging it from the spaces between the disks and located respectively at the center and periphery of the same.

11. A thermo-dynamic converter comprising a shaft, a plurality of disks spaced thereon, an inlet for the motive fluid at the periphery of the disks and tangential thereto, and an outlet at the central portions of the same, as set forth.

Fig 1

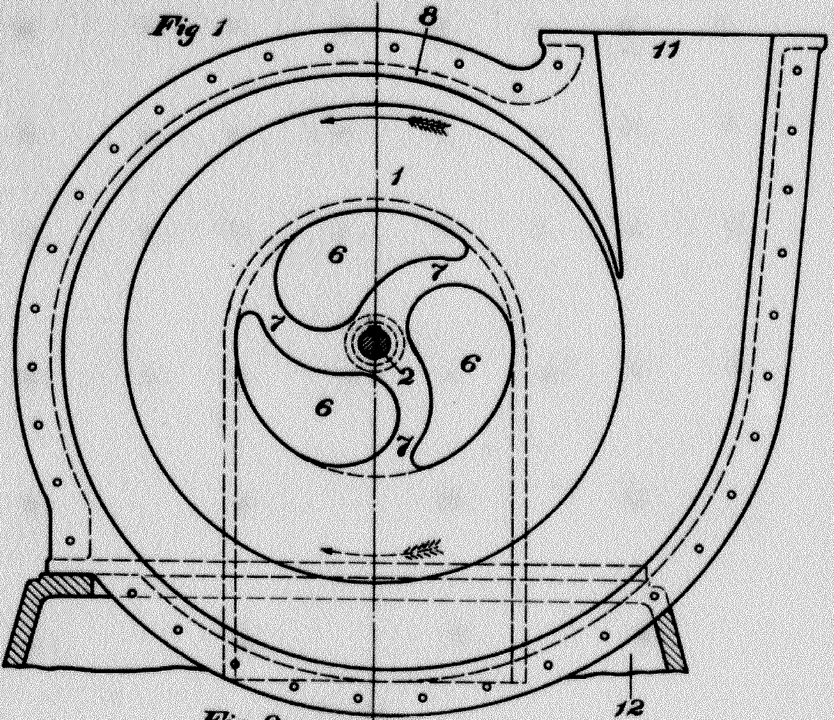
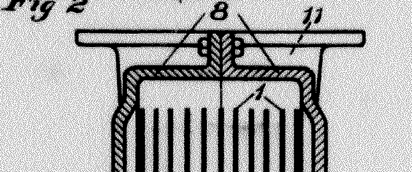


Fig 2



Certified to be the drawing referred to in the specification hereunto annexed.

New York, Nov. 21st 1910.

Witnesses:

John W. Horing.

Inventor,

Nikola Tesla.

by

Attorney.

Fig 3

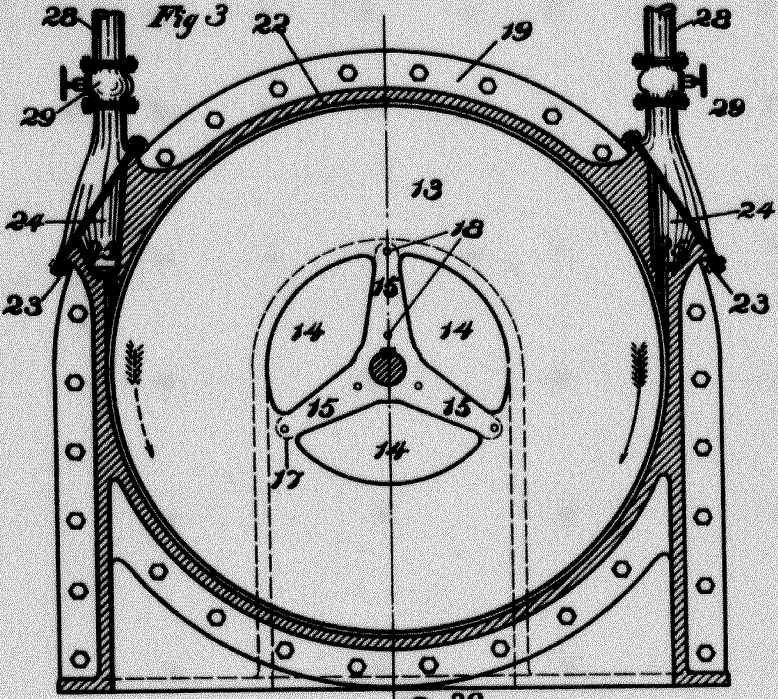
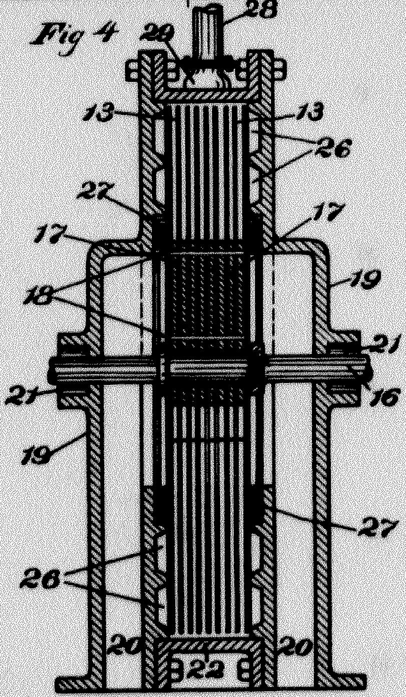


Fig 4



Certified to be the drawing referred to in the specification hereunto annexed.

New York, Nov. 21st 1910

WITNESSES:

INVENTOR.

NIKOLA TESLA,

by

Attorney